

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

EDITED BY

WALTER S. HUNTER, CLARK UNIVERSITY
RAYMOND R. WILLOUGHBY (*Assistant Editor*)
CLARK UNIVERSITY

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CONTENTS

General	2869-2883
Sensation and Perception.....	2884-2899
Feeling and Emotion.....	2900-2903
Attention, Memory and Thought.....	2904-2908
Nervous System	2909-2910
Motor Phenomena and Action.....	2911-2920
Plant and Animal Behavior.....	2921-2930
Evolution and Heredity.....	2931-2942
Special Mental Conditions.....	2943-2985
Nervous and Mental Disorders.....	2986-3039
Social Functions of the Individual.....	3040-3157
Industrial and Personnel Problems.....	3158-3220
Childhood and Adolescence.....	3221-3247
Educational Psychology.....	3248-3300
Biometry and Statistics.....	3301-3306
Mental Tests	3307-3315

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AUTHOR INDEX

- Abdy, P., 2988
Adler, A., 2943
Adler, F., 2944
Adrian, H. D., 2884
Alkins, H. A., 2945
Alexander, T., 3248
Allen, F. H., 3138
Amadeo, T., 3249
Anderson, A., 3226
Angles, A., 3188, 3202
[Anon.], 2911, 2931,
2987, 3040, 3041,
3042, 3159, 3160,
3161, 3162, 3163,
3184, 3185, 3250,
3251, 3252, 3307
Anschütz, G., 2886
Asevedo, A., 2988
- Bailor, E. M., 3288
Bailey, R., 3253
Bardavelides-Lomia, V.,
3043
Barion, J., 2869
Barnes, H. E., 3226
Bartlett, F. C., 3044
Bartlett, E. J., 3106,
3187
Bartley, S. H., 2888
Bauer, J., 2989
Baumann, H., 3045
Beckley, A. L., 3221
Beito, E. A., 3254
Bellingsworth, G. C., 3255
Bentley, M., 2870, 3046
Bernard, L. L., 3047
Bernard, Sister M.,
3048
Berne, E. V. C., 3222
Bernfeld, S., 2946, 3049
Bessel, —, 2990
Beth, K., 3050
Bevington, S., 3168,
3169, 3170
Bewig, Fr. H., 3051
Blen, E., 2991
Bingham, H. C., 2921
Birnbaum, K., 2992
Black, C. F., 2947
Blanchard, P., 3223
Blum, E., 2993
Bogardus, E. S., 3052
Borgeson, F. C., 3256
Bosenberg-Beets, H.,
3308
Bouron, N., 3053
Boven, W., 2994
Bower, W. C., 3257
Bowman, L. E., 3054
Brace, C. L., 3224
Bridges, J. W., 2871,
2948
Brill, A. A., 2995
Broad, K. O., 3258
Brooke, E. St. C., 3196
Brown, A. J., 3309
Bruce, R. H., 2922
Bruckner, L. J., 3254
Bunch, M. A., 3287
Bur. Pub. Pers., 3171
Burgess, E. W., 3013
Burridge, W., 2880
Busemann, A., 3225
Bush, F. R., 3290
Butt, N. L., 3104
- Calvert, E. R., 3058
Calverton, V. F., 3172,
3226
Canella, M. F., 2872
Case, C. M., 3057
Castreana, —, 2887
Cecil, C., 3178
Chapin, F. S., 3058,
3059
Chase, S., 3174
Cimbal, W., 2996
Clem, O. M., 3259
Conlon, A., 2949
Costa, C. C., 2982
Courbon, P., 2997, 3090
Coutts, W. M., 2933
Crowdy, E. V., 2978
Craig, C. C., 3301
- Damaye, H., 2998
Dannenberger, —, 2999
Dashlell, J. F., 2912
David-Schwartz, H.,
3061
Davidoff, P. D., 2984
Davis, J. E., 3000
- Davy, G., 3062
Dawley, A., 3185
Dearborn, W. F., 3292
De la Warr, Earl, 3260
De Lima, A., 3226
Dell, F., 3063
Demay, G., 2950, 3001
Deonna, W., 3064
De Silva, H. R., 2888
Deubel, W., 3227
Deutsch, H., 2951
Dewey, J., 3261
Dexter, E., 3185
Dimmier, H., 2952
Di Tullio, B., 3065
Dolker, H., 3228
Dopp-Verwald, H., 2813
Drake, L. E., 2923
Dubois, H. M., 3066
- Earle, F. M., 3175, 3176,
3177, 3178, 3262
Elliott, G. L., 3229
Ellis, H., 3226
Emory, E. V. N., 3135
Epstein, J., 3039
Estabrooks, G. H., 2904
- Fairbairn, W. R. D.,
2953
Falkenberg, W., 3002
Ferencsi, S., 2954
Fersman, A. E., 2874
Fetscher, —, 3008
Filippini, A., 3179
Fisher, R. A., 3302
Fossier, H. R., 3067
Fox, C. B., 3180, 3181
Frank, L., 3004
Fraser, J. A., 3182,
3183
Frenkel, H., 3068
Freud, S., 2955
Fribourg-Blanc, P., 3021
Frisby, C. B., 3184
Fry, C. L., 3069
Funes, M. R., 3070
Furth, H., 2935
- Galpin, C. J., 3071
Garretson, O. K., 3263
Garrett, H. E., 2875
Garth, T. H., 2889
Gault, R. H., 2890
Gennaro, —, 2891
Gillespie, R. D., 3007
Gilliland, A. R., 3072
Glenn, E. R., 3264, 3265
Gold, M., 3226
Goldberg, B. Z., 3073
Gompers, H., 2905
Good, T. S., 3210
Goodrich, T. V., 3266
Gordon, D. H., 3074
Graffmann, —, 3230
Grammont, M., 3075
Graves, F. P., 3267
Gray, W. H., 3268,
3269, 3270
Grebe, W., 2906
Greene, H. A., 3271
Grisale, M., 3076
Groves, E. R., 3077
Gruenberg, S. M., 3226
Grun, H., 2914
Gualdi, —, 2892
Guillaume, P., 2924
Guiraud, —, 3020
Guthell, E., 3005
- Hachno, A., 3078
Hahn, R., 3272
Halberstadt, G., 3006
Halliday, W. F., 3079
Hamilton, E. R., 3273
Harding, D. W., 3185
Haterius, H. O., 2927
Haug, T., 3231
Hecht, S., 2893
Heinlein, J. H., 2915
Henderson, D. K., 3007
Henderson, M. V., 2956
Herber, J., 3080
Herbert, R., 3081
Herriott, M. E., 3274
Herskovits, M. J., 3083
Hersberg, A., 2876
Hildreth, G., 3275
Hill, A. B., 3232
Hohl, M., 3008
Honak, C. H., 2920
Hopp, W., 3085
Horsey, M., 3195
Hubner, A. H., 2957
- Hudson Davies, A. N.,
3186
Huhner, M., 2958
Hulsmann, W., 3238
Hunt, L. I., 3187, 3188
Hutchings, R. H., 3009
Hutchinson, E. J., 3270
Hwang, P., 3277
- Irwin, C., 3278
Israel, N., 3084
- Jenness, D., 3085
Jennings, H. S., 2036
Jensen, F., 2977
Jerusalem, W., 3086
Johnson, G. R., 3279
Johnson, G. H., 3135
Johl, R. H., 2959
Jones, E., 2990
Jordan, H., 3142
Jungst, H., 3234
- Kaczynski, M., 3280
Kagarov, H., 3087, 3088
Katz, D., 2894
Keeling, S. V., 3189
Kielholz, A., 2961
Kirschner, L., 3010
Klein, A. J., 3281
Knight, A. R., 3100,
3191, 3203
Knight, R. H., 3192
Kogener, H., 3011
Kohler, W., 2895
Kolb, —, 3012, 3020
Komora, P. O., 3013
Korshinsky, K. K., 3089
Korvin-Krakovskaya, T.,
3090
Kovarsky, V., 3311
Kraus, O., 3091
Kretschmer, E., 3312
Kuijper, T., 3282
Kunkel, F., 2962
- Ladell, R. M., 2963
Lahy, J. M., 3303
Laird, D. A., 3198
Langdon-Davies, J.,
3226
Lanier, L. H., 3092
Larson, W. S., 3093
Lasswell, H. D., 2904
La Stella, M., 2965
Lauer, A. R., 3304
Lautier, J., 3014
Lowe, P. W., 3283
Lehman, H. C., 2984,
3235
Lewis, N. D. C., 3015
Lieris, R., 3284
Lincoln, E. A., 3285,
3305
Lind, A. W., 3094
Lindsay, M., 3194
Linevski, A., 3095
Lillie, R. S., 2909
Lippmann, O., 3195
Lisle-Punch, A., 3196
London, L. S., 2996
Lord, J. R., 3016
Luchsinger, F., 2967
Luxemburger, H., 3017
Lynch, A. J., 3286
- MacCormick, A. H.,
3135
MacKinnon, I. H., 3018
MacKinnon, F. D., 2937
Macrae, A., 3175, 3178
Macy, J., 3096
Maier, N. R. F., 2907
Mallinowski, B., 3226
Mancl, F., 3097
Manning, W. H. O'N.,
3180, 3184, 3185,
3187, 3197, 3208
Marafion, G., 2968
Marousau, J., 2908
McCarthy, D. A., 3226
McDougall, W., 2925
McGeoch, J. A., 3287
Mead, M., 3098, 3226
Meenes, M., 2896
Meitner, H., 3288
Melvin, B. L., 3099
Meyer, J. J., 3100
Meyers, G. H., 3019
Meyerson, L., 2924
Miles, G. H., 3169,
3170, 3180, 3184,
3187, 3188, 3197,
3198, 3199, 3200,
3201, 3202, 3203
- Mjlen, J. A., 2938
Money-Kyrle, R., 3101
Montessori, M., 3289
Moore, B. V., 3204
Moos, J. C., 3102
Müller-Gerloff, H., 3103
Munn, N. L., 2926
Muschg, W., 2969
Muse, M. B., 2878
Myers, C. S., 3196
- Nafe, R. W., 3115
Nash, H. B., 3290
Nelson, L., 3104
Nelson, W. O., 2927
Neuman, M. D., 3206
Nielson, J. T., 3105
Nikiforov, A., 3106
- Obourn, E. S., 3264
Ocseret, H., 2939
Orlo, G., 2897
- Parker, D., 3248
Pascal, —, 3020
Patterson, E., 2900
Pear, T. H., 2916
Pease, G. R., 3291
Peet, H. E., 3292
Person, H. S., 3206
Peterson, M. F., 3190,
3197, 3203, 3207
Pfister, O., 3237
Plaut, P., 2970
Praetorius, W., 2971
Prak, J. L., 3203
Pulner, I., 3107
- Raines, L., 2901
Raphael, R. O., 3191
Raphael, W. S., 3200
Reijnders, A. F. M.,
3279
Reik, T., 2972, 3106
Remmers, H. H., 3293
Rieger, H., 3109
Riley, W., 3110
Rinehart, A. C., 3294
Ritchie, F. M., 3299
Rizzolo, A., 2923
Roberts, G., 3170
Roberts, H. M., 3259
Robinson, E. W., 2929
Rodiet, A., 3021
Rodrigues, Arias, B.,
3022
Roemer, G. A., 2973
Rohm, G., 3111
Roman y Moragas, D.,
E., 2974
Römer, —, 3026
Römer, A., 2975, 3112
Root, A. E., 3113
Rosa, V., 2898
Russell, B., 3226
Russell, J. B., 2940
- Sanderson, D., 3115
Saintyves, P., 3114
Santamarina, R., 3238
Scanlan, T. J., 2941
Schaefer, K. F., 3116
Schäfer, M., 3289
Schmalhausen, S. D.,
3226
Schneider, K., 3023,
3117
Schultz, I. H., 3024
Schultz, E., 3210
Schweitzer, C., 3118
Schwer, W., 2976
Scott, J. C., 2902
Scott Maxwell, J. M.,
3211
Seashore, C. E., 3119
Seibert, L. C., 3295
Seligman, B. Z., 3120
Seyfert, R., 3296
Shales, J. M., 3240
Simon, —, 3026
Sinclair, E. D., 3131
Sizaret, A., 2950, 3001
Smetlhage, J. L., 2889
Somerville, H., 3025
Sommer, R., 3026
Sorokina, P. A., 3123
Speich, E., 3241
Spieser, F., 3123
Spielman, W., 3212,
3213
Spinden, H. J., 3134
Stabier, F., 3214
- Stange, E., 3242
Stanley, D., 3125
Starch, D., 3297
Start, —, 3215
Steckel, M. L., 3313
Stephenson, A., 3216
Sterba, R., 2977
Stiles, W. S., 2899
Stolte, H., 3126
Stone, C. W., 3298
Storfer, A. J., 2978
Strang, E. M., 3243
Strauss, H., 2917
Stückelberger, A., 3244
Sullivan, H. S., 3027
Symonds, P. M., 3127
- Tait, W. D., 2979
Taylor, C. C., 3128
Tendler, A. D., 3314
Terman, L. M., 3226
Tesar, L. E., 3245
Thimmes, W., 3129
Thouless, R. H., 2918
Thum, M., 3028
Thurneysen, E., 3130
Thurnwald, R., 3131
Tilney, F. C., 2010
Tolman, E. G., 2920
Totah, K., 3132
Traub, F., 3133
Tredgold, A. F., 3029
Troland, L. T., 2881
Tucker, B. R., 3134
- Unger, —, 2980
- Valentine, C. W., 3299
Van Alstyne, D., 3232
[Various], 2942, 3135,
3217
Vaux, C. L., 3030
Ventrà, C., 3031
Vernon, H. M., 3218
Vic, J., 3020
Villiger, W., 3136
Von Lisst, E., 3137
Von Rohden, G., 3138
- Wachholder, K., 2919
Wadleigh, V. L., 3285
Waetsoldt, —, 3032
Wagner, A. H., 3139
Wagner, L., 2981
Wakeham, G., 2920
Wallis, W. D., 2883,
2983
Wallon, H., 3083
Watson, J. B., 3226
Weatherhead, L. D.,
3140
Webb-Johnson, C., 3084
Weber, C. O., 2903
Weekers, L., 3219
Wegandt, W., 3026
Weinberg, D., 3306
Westermann, D., 3141
Wetton, L. E., 3265
Wetzel, A., 3085
Wever, E. G., 2930
Weygandt, W., 3036
Wheeler, D., 3142
Whitman, R. H., 2963
Wiehl, —, 3087
Wiersma, E. D., 3033
Wilkinson, R., 3196
Williams, F. E., 3246
Wilson, M. O., 2883
Wimmer, A., 3143
Winch, W. H., 3144
Wirs, P., 3145, 3146
Witty, P. A., 2994,
3235, 3247
Wolfheim, 2985
Wood, A. E., 3147
Woodhouse, C. G., 3148
Woods, E. L., 3135
Wortinsky, W., 3149
Wyatt, S., 3220
Wynn-Jones, N., 3315
- Young, J. J. L., 3089
Young, L. A., 3150
- Zanker, —, 3151
Zarncke, L., 3152
Zelein, D., 3153, 3154,
3155
Zeleny, L. D., 3300
Zimmermann, C. C.,
3156

PSYCHOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS

VOL. IV, No. 8

AUGUST, 1930

GENERAL

2869. Barion, J. *Die intellektuelle Anschauung bei J. G. Fichte und Schelling und ihre religionsphilosophische Bedeutung.* (The intellectual point of view of Fichte and Schelling and its religio-philosophical significance.) Würzburg: Becker, 1929. Pp. viii + 115. M. 2.50.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2870. Bentley, M. Another note on the observer in psychology. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 42, 320.—Rebuttal of Dashiell's criticism of Bentley's earlier note (*Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1929, 41, 682-683), regarding the distinction between "observer" and "subject."—D. E. Johanssen (Wellesley).

2871. Bridges, J. W. *Psychology normal and abnormal, with special reference to the needs of medical students and practitioners.* New York: Appleton, 1930. Pp. xxii + 552. \$3.50.—Psychology is treated from the double-aspect point of view and defined as the science of both consciousness and behavior. Normative and statistical concepts of abnormality are considered, the latter being stressed, and abnormality defined as the more marked deviations from the central tendencies. In harmony with the plan followed in his *Outlines of Abnormal Psychology*, the author treats first the normal, then the abnormal aspects of the various psychological phenomena. The following features, he feels, will especially appeal to the medical profession: "First, psychological facts and theories are intimately linked with those of physiology. . . . Secondly, abnormal mental processes and behavior are described in connection with the normal, but the book does not presuppose any knowledge of normal psychology. . . . Thirdly, the attempt has been made to define and delimit the field of psychology." The following subjects are treated: what psychology is; the meaning of *abnormal*; philosophical foundations; the mechanism of behavior; consciousness and the unconscious; attention; sensation; perception; reflexes and instincts; feeling; emotion; habit and learning; language habits; memory; images and ideas; imagination and thought; belief and doubt; imitation, suggestion, and hypnosis; play, work, and fatigue; sentiment; motivation of behavior; mental conflict and its consequences; sleep and dreams; intelligence and intellect; special abilities; temperament and character; personality; psychopathology; and applied psychology. A classified bibliography of approximately 250 titles is appended.—L. M. Harden (Clark).

2872. Canella, M. F. *Lineamenti di bio-psicologia.* (Some aspects of biopsychology.) *Riv. di psicol.*, 1929, 25, 15-50.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6706).

2873. Cowdry, E. V. [Ed.] *Human biology and racial welfare.* New York: Hoeber, 1930. Pp. 630. \$6.00.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2874. Fersman, A. E. *Die Organisation der Wissenschaft in der U. d. S. S. R.* (The organization of science in the U. S. S. R.) *Minerva Zsch.*, 1929, 5, 173-176.—There are approximately 2500 scientific bodies in Russia at present, including 1500 ethnographical organizations. The total number of scientific workers is about 20,000—40% natural science, 30% social science, 15% medicine, 10% technique, 5% agriculture. All the scientific organizations that are important to the U. S. S. R. are united by the central bureau called "Glavnauka R.S.F.S.R." A great deal of work is also being done in the medical field, including psychiatry and physiotherapy, and several research institutes have been founded. This is also the case in neurology, physiology, eugenics, public health, etc. In astronomy, biology, seismography, theoretical physics, etc., the same expansion and institutionalization are going on.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3497).

2875. Garrett, H. E. *Great experiments in psychology.* New York: Century, 1930. Pp. xvii + 337.—The fourteen outstanding experiments in psychology which the author describes are: the Binet scale, the Army Alpha and other group tests, Ebbinghaus's work in memory and forgetting, the conditioned reflex, Thorndike's animal experiments and the laws of learning, Thorndike and Woodworth's experiment on the transfer of training, Watson's studies of the behavior of the human infant, Galton and the measurement of individual differences, Cattell's experiments on reaction time, experimental studies on emotion, Köhler's experiments in perception and learning, the Weber-Fechner law, the visual perception of distance and depth, Franz's and Lashley's work on the rôle of the brain in learning. In each case a brief description of the experimental technique is given, and each experiment is related to its historical background. The book is intended primarily as a reference book for students in general psychology. Suggestions for further reading follow each chapter. There are eleven portraits and thirty-five figures.—B. F. Skinner (Harvard).

2876. Herzberg, A. *Das Stabilitätsprinzip in der modernen Psychologie.* (The principle of stability in modern psychology.) *Ann. d. Phil.*, 1929, 8, 238-259.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

2877. Jensen, F. *Bericht über den Behaviorismus und seine Bedeutung für die Psychotherapie.* (Report on behaviorism and its meaning for the methods of psychotherapy.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 78-88.—The article gives a short review of the history and the dominating ideas of behaviorism. Jensen considers the turning away from introspection as a means of psychological observation as the one thing common to all behaviorists. He stresses the fact that behaviorism does not mean a protest

against other psychological theories, but that it merely views psychological phenomena from another perspective. As historical foundations Bethe's, Beer's, and Pavlov's theories are mentioned and the importance of the conditioned reflex is explained. The central importance of the problem of learning is stressed. According to Jensen the main merit of behaviorism is the criticism with which it approaches subjectivistic psychology. So far, behaviorists have done very little in abnormal psychology and psychiatry. But the behaviorist refuses to accept the methods or the terminology of the psychoanalyst. As a means of diagnosis the behaviorist accepts observation of the patient's habits, particularly his habits of speech; training and re-training are his means of cure and correction. The training of the psychiatrist should comprise extensive studies in animal psychology and in experimental physiological psychology. Short bibliography.—H. M. Beckh (Munich).

2878. **Muse, M. B.** *A textbook of psychology for nurses.* (2d ed.) Philadelphia: Saunders, 1930. Pp. 416. \$2.50.—A new chapter on the motivation of human behavior has been added to the second edition of this textbook. At the end of most of the chapters there is a summary with tests and experiments, all of which have been brought up to date in the revision.—E. T. Burr (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

2879. **Reijnders, A. F. M.** *Die Psychologie der Biologen.* (The psychology of biologists.) The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 1929. Pp. viii + 207. Fl. 4.00.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2880. **Snethlage, J. L.** *Der Behaviorismus.* (Behaviorism.) *Kantstud.*, 1929, 34, 167-175.—The value of the behavioristic movement in psychology is to be found in its denial of consciousness as a phenomenon and in the fact that the consistent maintaining of the mechanistic point of view has forced others to reexamine and redefine certain concepts that were previously taken for granted, notably that of spiritual processes. But in attacking the view which regards consciousness as a phenomenon that may be taken for granted, Watson overlooks the fact that he is merely substituting observation. According to behavioristic theory, observation is merely a form of behavior, and thus one form of behavior becomes the basis of all psychology. Is that more valid than asserting that consciousness is the basis of this science? It is also to be questioned whether Watson is correct in asserting that the ability to observe behavior is given *a priori*. Observations may be only an ideal point of view that permits us to classify certain aspects of behavior. Limiting psychology to the study of the organism as a whole may be merely a point of view that is basic to psychology as a science. Behaviorism is paradoxical in that it holds to the mechanistic point of view, which, if correct, would reveal the science of psychology as an illusion from the scientific point of view. An illustration of the limitations of the behaviorist point of view is found in the theory of inherited characteristics, in which stress is laid only on bodily structures, whereas it may be necessary to regard the structure of the individual as a whole. Elimination of introspection as a method complicates the problems of the behaviorists;

use of the term "report" is hardly more than a substitution.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. I: 6698).

2881. **Troland, L. T.** *The principles of psychophysiology.* Vol. 1. New York: Van Nostrand, 1929. Pp. xix + 429. \$4.00.—This is the first of four volumes in which the essential data, the foundations, and the philosophical problems of psychological science are to be considered. The author seeks to refute the behavioristic position while retaining what is valuable in that point of view. Consciousness is recognized as a distinctive psychical entity and is identified with a section of experience. "I stoutly maintain that the behaviorist's view of the science is a fearful error. I assert, with equal firmness, that a psychology by pure introspection is possible and necessary. But I do not believe that a purely introspective psychology can be made valuable unless it is correlated with the facts which the behaviorists are emphasizing. . . . The living and growing truths of psychology are psychophysiological." The present volume is divided into three parts: the definition of psychological knowledge, the nature of the psychophysical relationship, and perception. Part III is essentially a consideration of experimental data organized and interpreted from the author's point of view. A bibliography of 330 references.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2882. **Wallis, W. D.** *Der Einfluss der Geistesform auf Methode und Theorie.* (The influence of mental pattern on method and theory.) *Zsch. f. Völkerpsychol. u. Soziol.*, 1930, 6, 10-21.—Wallis emphasizes the importance of personal attitudes upon the ideas of men and their work, and applies this proposition to the scientist, whose total mental pattern must be known to appreciate his work.—J. R. Kantor (Indiana).

2883. **Wilson, M. O.** *Elements of psychology: a syllabus.* Guthrie, Okla.: Co-operative Publ. Co., 1927. Pp. 71.—Designed for use with Woodworth's *Psychology* (rev. ed.), and Robinson and Robinson's *Readings in General Psychology* (rev. ed.), although adaptable for use with any standard text in general psychology. Each of the thirteen chapters contains (1) a set of discussion questions based on text material; (2) a bibliography of references to Carr, Dashiell, Gates, Watson, and Wheeler; and (3) a set of written exercises based on Robinson and Robinson, over half of which call for summaries of views and information presented in the *Readings*, the remaining ones involving original thought and discussion of this material.—L. M. Hatfield (Illinois Woman's College).

[See also abstracts 2906, 3016.]

SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

2884. **Adrian, E. D.** *The mechanism of the sense organs.* *Physiol. Revs.*, 1930, 10, 336-347.—The limits of amplification and the preparations used are mentioned. Since the nerve impulses are alike and the differences are only changes in the frequency of impulses the problem of excitation is largely one of adaptation to the disturbing force at the receptor. The receptor may be compared to a continuously active region in the iron wire model and may initi-

ate rhythmic nerve impulses depending on the rate of recovery of the nerve fiber and of the exciting region. The thinning of the terminations of the axis cylinder when the preparation is stretched may give a depolarization of the molecules in the surface film which might well lead to differences in permeability great enough to excite. There is little evidence available regarding the discharge from different types of sense organ. The encapsulated endings seem to have a slower adaptation rate than do the free nerve endings. The experiments of Bishop, Erlanger and Gasser which identify the size of the fiber and relate some of the structural and functional differences of the fibers may aid in this problem. The different sense organs of both vertebrates and invertebrates seem to work on a common plan.—O. W. Richards (Clark).

2885. Anschütz, G. Das Farbe-Ton-Problem im psychischen Gesamtbereich. Sonderphänomene komplexer optischer Synästhesien. ("Sichtgebilde.") (The color-tone problem in the general psychical field. Special phenomena of complex optical synesthesia. "Sight pictures.") Halle: Marhold, 1929. Pp. 104. M. 7.80.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2886. Burridge, W. On memory. On pain. On seeing. *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1930, 76, 96-106.—The author applies to these three processes his fundamental formula for mental excitation: $H + L = T$. L is the "persisting changed state of colloidal aggregation wrought in a nerve cell through receipt of a stimulus" and H represents the calcium salts which, interacting with the colloids, produce T , "the response of the conscious organ." In memory L is the memory trace and the feeling tone, and H the intellectual appreciation or judgment of L . Too much or too little L may unbalance the equation, causing in the first instance the repressed memories of the analysts, and in the latter the memory defects of old age. Pain is consciously appreciated only when L is great enough for the H to work upon it and not too great, for then no scope remains for adequate judgment and shock results. Seeing again represents a balance between the colloidal state produced in the retina and the judge H . Too little L produces only vague sensation regardless of how much H or attention is directed upon it; as L increases, vision becomes more and more clear until the glare stage is reached and finally blindness. The two factors of colloidal state and amount of Ca likewise explain the difference between foveal and peripheral vision and other visual phenomena and common diseases.—M. A. M. Lee (Chicago).

2887. Castresana, —. [The visual acuity in professional orientation.] *Rev. Cubana de Oftal.*, 1930 (February).—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

2888. De Silva, H. R., & Bartley, S. H. Summation and subtraction of brightness in binocular perception. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 20, 241-250.—These investigators attempted to prove that there was a certain appreciable and measurable change in the binocular brightness observed when the illumination of one eye was altered. A critical examination was made of Sherrington's earlier work on the problem. The present results, in opposition to those obtained

by him, show that the two eyes function integratively as regards brightness. They agree with him in showing that "increments and decrements of intensity cannot be perfectly correlated with increments and decrements of brightness." It was found that Fechner's paradox was a special case of the subtractive effect, and that the maximal subtractive effect occurred not with complete extinction but with a dim light. The findings of F. Allen upon induced effects upon one retina resulting from stimulation of the other retina with dark adaptation or with colored light were corroborated. Recommendations are made as to the type of apparatus which should be used for studies of binocular brightness. Graphs of results and diagrams of apparatus are given.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

2889. Garth, T. E. The color-blindness of Indians. *Science*, 1930, 71, 462.—The Ishihara test showed 7 (1 female) out of 390 Indians of the southwest red-green blind, but none totally color-blind. Additional work among the plains groups is planned.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

2890. Gault, R. H. On the effect of simultaneous tactual-visual stimulation in relation to the interpretation of speech. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 498-517.—When deaf subjects feel speech in their fingers through the teletactor and, at the same time, see it upon the face of a speaker, the combined tactual-visual impression enables them to interpret speech more fully and accurately than does the visual impression alone, as in ordinary lip-reading. The median advantage afforded by the combined stimulation alone is 30% when the stimuli are isolated monosyllabic words and scoring is made on the basis of the number of words correctly reported by the subject. When whole sentences are presented as stimuli, the median advantage is 30%. When whole sentences are stimuli and scoring is upon the basis of the number of whole sentences literally reported, the median advantage of combined stimulation is 100%. Other studies have shown that the deaf are able to count syllables more accurately by touch than by lip-reading. A study of reactions to homophenous words has shown deaf subjects to be much more accurate in discriminating by touch alone than by lip-reading alone.—C. H. Johnson (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2891. Gennaro, —. [On visual disturbances at high altitudes.] *Bol. d'Oculist.*, 1929 (December).—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

2892. Gualdi, —. [Red vision in dazzling.] *Bol. d'Oculist.*, 1930 (February).—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

2893. Hecht, S. The development of Thomas Young's theory of color vision. *J. Opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1930, 20, 231-270.—The author proposes for tentative adoption three wave-length distribution curves to represent the violet, green, and red components of an extension of the Young-Helmholtz theory of vision. These three curves sum to the luminosity curve, and each departs only slightly from the luminosity curve. The three curves were constructed so as to yield by a logical method of computation the least wave-length difference perceptible in the spec-

trum (Laurens) and the least purity difference perceptible (Priest and Brickwedde) as functions of the wave length. It is shown that the curves thus tentatively adopted depart only slightly from those which accurately describe the data of color mixture, and this conclusion is further checked by comparison with data on spectral complementaries by Sinden. The hypothesis built around these distribution curves is shown to be consistent with many of the facts of color blindness, but it fails to account quantitatively for the luminosity curve of protanopic observers.—*D. B. Judd* (Bureau of Standards).

2894. Katz, D. El mundo de las sensaciones táctiles. (The world of tactile sensations.) *Rev. Occidente*, 1930, 8, 267.—*G. B. Carmargo* (Mexico City).

2895. Köhler, W. La perception humaine. (Human perception.) *J. de psychol.*, 1930, 27, 5-30.—With the help of 14 geometrical figures and the results of configurational discrimination in animals Köhler attempts to show that perception can be explained neither on the basis of a summation of discrete elements nor as a result of past experience. An organization of the field of perception is always present and the subtraction of any part of the field changes this organization. He explains the organization in terms of neural function. He shows, also, that the concept of configuration as more than a summation of elements is necessary to the physicist and the chemist. Eddington is quoted on this point. Most of the figures have appeared in Köhler's previous publications.—*N. L. Munn* (Pittsburgh).

2896. Meenes, M. A phenomenological description of retinal rivalry. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 42, 260-269.—Using a Ludwig tropostereoscope and observing simple and slightly dissimilar figures through differently colored monochromatic filters, it was found that one figure is definitely connected with one color. Changes were apprehended as being changes in one member of the pair (the passive), brought about by the other member (the active); the active member expands and contracts, and being nearer 0 phenomenologically, blots out or exposes the passive. In the second part of the experiment a haploscope, with 2 parallel cardboard tubes, 4 feet long and 2 inches in diameter, was used. Using the same colors and slightly different figures, the description of the experience was essentially the same. Rivalry is a tridimensional experience, in which the active color spreads over the passive, which shines through as the active withdraws. Stimulating one eye with black horizontal lines on a white ground, and the other with vertical lines, it was found that a stable figure never resulted; usually the horizontal line was the more active.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Wellesley).

2897. Ovio, G. Influenza del nero sulla visione. (Effect of black upon vision.) *Ann. di Otol.*, 1929, 1, 1-11.—The writer maintains that relative blackness may be identified with absolute blackness as far as visual acuity is concerned. His experiment consisted in placing the 8 Ostwald grays and 9 specimens from the 50 brightnesses in the Hering gray series at various distances under different illumination. With diminished illumination the eye exhibits no constant proportions between white and

black, since in this case black remains unaltered while white becomes progressively darker. This is the main reason why visual acuity drops with weaker illumination.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

2898. Rossi, V. Sulla sensazione del bianco e del nero. (On sensations of white and black.) *Arch. di Otol.*, 1929, 4, 145-152.—The author deals with the traditional psychophysical puzzle, and deems it impossible that absolute black could arise as a certain sensation without some physico-chemical modification of the retina.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

2899. Stiles, W. S. The effect of glare on the brightness difference threshold. London: H.M. Stationery Office. Dept. of Scient. & Indus. Res., Illumination Res., Technical Paper No. 8. Pp. iii + 63. 2/6.—The results of an extended series of measurements of the brightness difference threshold, for a given background brightness and given intensity and angle of glare, are set forth and considered. The variability of the measurements is discussed and a formula developed which enables the effective background brightness for any glare condition within the range considered to be calculated. The theory of the mechanism of the effect of glare on the threshold put forward by Holladay is examined critically. The experimental evidence does not invariably agree with the predictions of the theory. In the experiments a glare spot is used on a uniform background, and within the conditions of the experiment it is found that the value of the threshold is practically independent of the azimuthal plane in which the glare spot is situated. As far as the present measurements go a slightly higher threshold is indicated for the vertical-below position, but the difference is extremely small.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

FEELING AND EMOTION

2900. Patterson, E. A qualitative and quantitative study of the emotion of surprise. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1930, 40, 85-108.—By the use of the galvanometer and the Wheatstone bridge, supplemented by introspective notes, the intensity and quality of surprise and related emotions were studied. The data indicated that the extent of the galvanic reflex could be reliably used as a partial measure of the intensity of the feeling produced, but did not indicate the nature of the feeling aroused. Surprise could not be clearly distinguished from other emotions. Subjectively surprise seems to be more ideational and more free from organic components than fear or startle.—*R. C. Travis* (Western Reserve).

2901. Raines, L. Emotion; a classified bibliography. *Bull. Bibliog.*, 1930, 14, 9-11.—Part III of the bibliography. (For Parts I and II see III: 2965 and 4392 respectively.) It covers the classification of numbers 196-255. The divisions are: adrenal; circulation—general; pulse; blood pressure; respiration; thyroid; galvanometer; alimentary system; and metabolism.—*F. G. Thayer* (Clark).

2902. Scott, J. C. Systolic blood-pressure fluctuations with sex, anger and fear. *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 97-114.—The aim of this study was a determination of the correlation between introspective reports and systolic fluctuations, a determination of any characteristic systolic fluctuations with the

specific emotions and, finally, a determination of the range of distribution of these changes over a selected group of 100 male subjects. A connected motion picture narrative provided the sources of stimulation. The source of stimulation for sex was a nude dancing girl, that for anger a violent flogging scene, and that for fear the sight and sound of a cataclysmic destruction of a city. These fitted naturally into the narrative. A Tycoos recording sphygmomanometer was the instrument used to record changes in blood pressure. This was not seen by the subject. Each subject was required to fill out a brief questionnaire concerning the strength of his emotions at the crucial points in the film. The conclusions are as follows: (1) There is no correlation between degree of emotion as reported introspectively and degree of systolic blood-pressure change. (2) The type and degree of blood-pressure fluctuation with the emotions of sex, anger and fear in an individual, have no relation to each other. (3) Sex emotion is characterized by a rise in systolic pressure. (4) Anger and fear have no characteristic vascular reaction. (5) Psychological fluctuations of systolic blood-pressure cannot be measured independently of physiological fluctuations." 20 references.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

2903. Weber, C. O. The concept of "emotional age" and its measurement. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 466-471.—The view is defended that feeling may be construed as a mode of understanding; that emotional maturity makes possible the solution of problems of a social and moral order just as mental maturity makes possible the solution of problems of a rational (quantitative) order. Hence, the concept of emotional age is proposed for empirical verification. A tentative emotional age scale, administered to 284 children, shows that a perfected scale of this sort may rival in diagnostic value the traditional significances of mental age, school grade, chronological age, and physical age. From the scale correlations, it was found that emotional age is more closely related to school grade than is mental age.—C. H. Johnson (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

[See also abstracts 3097, 3287, 3314.]

ATTENTION, MEMORY AND THOUGHT

2904. Estabrooks, G. H. The effect of the attitude of the operator on responses in free association. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 480-481.—A difference of 2.7, with a probable error of the difference of 3.1, was noted in an increase of sexual responses by those who were given a sexual emphasis before the test over those who were given a fear emphasis before the test. For this peculiar type of free association, the attitude of the operator as he gives the emphasis before the test does not give anything like the definite results which might be expected.—C. H. Johnson (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2905. Gompers, H. Über Sinn und Sinngebilde, Verstehen und Erklären. (On meaning and symbols, understanding and interpretation.) Tübingen: Mohr, 1929. Pp. viii + 256. M. 12.50.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2906. Grebe, W. Die Form des Erkennens. Eine Untersuchung zur Grundlegung der formalen Logik. (The form of knowledge. A study of the foundations of formal logic.) Munich: Reinhardt, 1929. Pp. 144. M. 8.50.—The chief result of this study can be summed up in the statement that knowledge has a formal character. By this we mean that that which is peculiar to cognition, that is, that one is knowing, is not known concomitantly by the knower. In cognition only the content is known, which is thought of as free from every reference to the act of cognition and which is identical with the mere object. The formal character of knowledge is not only not known, but it is, in its own function, through which alone cognition takes place, likewise unknowable. As soon as it becomes known it gives up its peculiar character and becomes pure content. As such pure content knowledge appears in the so-called "logicalizing judgments" of the author; such are the existential judgment, the negative judgment and the judgment *a priori*. This theory is very similar to Brentano's theory of judgment; it goes beyond the latter, however, in that it considers in consequence the "idiogenetic" thought; it thus avoids among other things Brentano's theory of the one-term "thetic judgment." It points out rather that each judgment is the approximate determination of an undetermined subject of judgment, which indeed deviates from the customary conceptions. The concept of knowledge developed thus must be looked upon as the fundamental concept of formal logic. In a special application it aids in the solution of the problem of logical paradoxes. It forms, moreover, the basis for the examination of mediate knowledge. This study clears up among other things the logical function of speech and the nature of the syllogism.—W. Grebe (Frankfurt a. M.).

2907. Maier, N. R. F. Reasoning in humans. I. On direction. *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 115-143.—A problematical situation was arranged so that it could be broken into three parts and presented to the subject as three separate experiences. Under these conditions the subjects could not find a solution. "Thus a selected presentation of the experience is not enough. The parts of the experience must be combined in a certain manner and a 'direction' or way the problem is attacked, seems to be a factor which determines the nature of the combination. 'Trial and error' may be present in the attempts at the solution, but is inadequate to explain the sudden appearance of the correct solution, when such solution requires productive rather than reproductive thinking." These results are oriented with respect to the theories of Ach, Selz, Wertheimer, etc. The author favors an explanation in terms of *Gestalt*.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

2908. Marouzeau, J. Prévision et souvenir dans l'énoncé. (Prevision and memory in assertion.) *J. de psychol.*, 1930, 27, 99-111.—"The forming of our thought naturally causes us to present each expression, as well as each idea, as a function of that which precedes and that which follows; assertion, spoken or written, consists in a more or less coherent and complex system of recalls, reverberations, primings, and accountings; it also involves the prin-

ciples of syntax and composition." The author gives a detailed discussion of the above factors and illustrates it with quotations from Latin.—*N. L. Munn* (Pittsburgh).

[See also abstract 2886.]

NERVOUS SYSTEM

2909. Lillie, R. S. The physical nature of nervous action. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1929, 9, 461-479.—The nature of nerve impulse and its transmission are discussed, theoretically, on the basis of physiological observation. The changes during nervous excitation are electrical and chemical. The reactions occur at surfaces of tissue, and these have the same general properties as electrode surfaces. The rate of transmission is determined by "the special constitution of the nerve, its physiological state at the time and certain conditions such as temperature." Comparable examples in physics are cited.—*S. J. Beck* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2910. Tilney, F. O. The master of destiny; a biography of the brain. New York: Doubleday Doran, 1930. Pp. 355. \$4.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

[See also abstracts 2886, 2928, 3016.]

MOTOR PHENOMENA AND ACTION

2911. [Anon.] Recent advances in our knowledge of muscular activity. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 154-158.—This paper is based on a series of lectures by A. V. Hill which are now published under the title *Muscular Activity*. The importance of the new researches into the physics and chemistry of muscular activity is stressed, and their application to industrial conditions foreshadowed. Vast improvements in muscular efficiency and saving in muscular expenditure, strain and fatigue are indicated.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

2912. Dashiell, J. F. Variations in psycho-motor efficiency in a diabetic with changes in blood-sugar level. *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 189-197.—In a subject afflicted with diabetes mellitus the author was able to study the influence of hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia upon such psychomotor functions as adding, serial reactions, strength, color, naming, etc. Both of these conditions led to alterations of efficiency in the same, rather than in opposite, directions. The author says that "A striking feature of the changes associated with hypoglycemia is the rapid and pronounced impairment and the still more rapid and pronounced recuperation in the functions tested." The effects of experimentally produced fluctuations in B-S level did not appear more striking in muscular strength than in serial reaction, adding, etc., hence the author's results are not in conformity with the conclusions of Miles and Root to the effect that the chief characteristics of the diabetic's inferiority to the normal individual consists in retarded neuro-muscular functions. The author thinks it legitimate to infer that "the immediate effect of alterations in B-S level upon psychological efficiency is through changes produced in higher centers of the nervous system."—*N. L. Munn* (Pittsburgh).

2913. Döpp-Vorwald, H. Lebendige Bewegung und Menschbildung. Versuch über psychologische Grundfragen der Gymnastik. (Quick motions and the human form. An investigation into the psychological foundations of gymnastics.) Weimar: H. Böhlau, 1929. Pp. vii+163. M. 8.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

2914. Grun, H. Sammelbericht über die Entwicklung und die Systeme der rhythmischen Gymnastik. (A summary of the development and the systems of rhythmic gymnastics.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 225-230.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

2915. Heinlein, J. H. Preferential manipulation in children. *Comp. Psychol. Monog.*, 1930, 7. Pp. 121.—The author wished to investigate the preferential use of the hand in children of pre-school age. Tests of handedness were carried out by means of the Dunlap marble board, the Cornell adaptation of the Seguin formboard, and toys. Some children were trained to use the non-preferred hand in order to ascertain whether it improved with practice, the speed of such learning, and the possibility of transfer of training from the non-preferred to the preferred hand. A wooden peg-board was used in these experiments. Another group of experiments involved the training of left-handed children in the use of the right hand. A coordination test and a dart throwing test were used. These experiments were supplemented by daily observation of the activities of the children. The results show that the preferred hand is predominantly used in situations offering equal accessibility to both hands. When objects are conveniently located with reference to the preferred hand this tendency is more pronounced. With the objects located so that greater convenience exists for the non-preferred hand there is a considerable degree of variability for both groups of subjects, right-handed and left-handed. Training of the non-preferred hand is demonstrated. There is decided transfer to the preferred hand. Daily observation shows the activities of the children to be bimanual rather than unimanual in nature. Bibliography.—*N. L. Munn* (Pittsburgh).

2916. Pear, T. H. The nature of skill. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 193-202.—Distinctions are made between skill, capacity and ability and between the essential and accidental features of certain types of skill. The relation of intelligence to skill is considered and recent experiments on the transfer of training in connection with the interrelation of motor abilities are discussed.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

2917. Strauss, H. Physiologie und Pathologie der Motilität. (Physiology and pathology of motility.) *Fortsch. d. Neur. Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1930, 2, 1-11.—The author summarizes the work done on various aspects of muscular movement, normal and pathological, on both animals and human beings. The two great groups of the reactions determining bodily positions are: (1) *Static reflexes*, which determine the bodily position and equilibrium during quiet lying or standing, and condition and maintain different positions. This group is further subdivided into the *reflexes of posture* (those determining the

tension and tonicity of muscles and joints), and the reflexes of position (those permitting the body to assume a normal position when placed in an abnormal one). (2) *Stato-kinetic reflexes*, which permit the body to react to both active and passive movements, and in part compensate for the results of such displacements. The various reflexes of these groups are listed with their characteristics, and the cortical locus in many cases is indicated from pathological examples.—D. E. Johannsen (Wellesley).

2918. Thouless, R. H. The technique of experimentation on the psychogalvanic reflex phenomenon and the phenomenon of Tarchanoff. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 20, 219-240.—In the first section of this part of the paper the physical nature of the psychogalvanic reflex (PGR) and the phenomenon of Tarchanoff (T-phenomenon) is discussed. There is no doubt that the T-phenomenon is a change in the potential difference between two points of the skin on which the electrodes are placed. The writer is convinced, after prolonged experimental investigation, that the true explanation of the physical nature of the PGR is that given by Gildermeister; namely, that the application of an external EMF to the skin causes the production of a back EMF of polarization which is comparable in size with the imposed EMF itself, and that the PGR is a decrease in this polarization. Evidence on the matter can be obtained by the use of high frequency alternating currents and by direct currents of high EMF, but the results are difficult of interpretation. An account is given of some experiments which were undertaken to throw light on these points. One of these provides a demonstration of the combined effect of PGR and T-phenomenon on the total current change following stimulation under different conditions of circuit, and produces evidence in support of the belief that when dealing with PGR and T-phenomenon one is dealing with two physically distinct and independent phenomena. Pridiaux' statement that the PGR is absent with small external EMFs was entirely negated by the whole series of results, since it was found that the PGR was present so long as any current passed through the body. It was the use of a very large current that reduced the PGR. Graphs and figures are given showing these results. As a result of these earlier findings it was possible to determine the conditions of circuit under which each phenomenon could be measured in a pure form. The second section of the paper is concerned with the measurement of the PGR. It opens with a long and detailed account of the difficulties of being certain whether an absolute measure of resistance is being made or whether one is dealing with a combined effect of polarization and resistance. A series of figures derived from one set of measurements is given. The relative values and advantages of alternative methods of measuring the PGR are then considered and an account is given of the method eventually adopted after long experimentation by the investigator.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

2919. Wachholder, K. Die allgemeinen physiologischen Grundlagen der Neurologie. II. Teil (Fortsetzung): Allgemeine Physiologie der Muskeln. (The general physiological basis of neuro-

logy. Part II (cont.): The general physiology of the muscles.) *Fortsch. d. Neur. Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1930, 2, 123-136.—In this paper the author deals with the question of muscle tonus, its nature and underlying mechanism. Two questions are discussed: (1) Do the skeletal muscles have the capacity to change their size, without accompanying tension, when in a relaxed condition? (2) Is there an anatomical tonus-mechanism in the skeletal muscle? Two other questions are left over for a future paper. On the basis of the work of Sherrington, Noyons and Von Uexkull, Wachholder and Altenburger, and others a positive answer is returned to the first of the above questions. With reference to the second question, notwithstanding the opinion of Riesser, who holds that the skeletal and smooth muscles possess two uniquely different functions, and E. Frank, who is frequently quoted as believing that there are smooth muscle fibers within the striped, the author finds that (1) the differences in the function of the smooth and striped muscles are quantitative and not qualitative, and (2) so far no anatomical tonus-mechanism in the skeletal muscle has been clearly demonstrated. In particular the theory that the sarcoplasm is such a mechanism is untenable.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

2920. Wakeham, G. A quantitative experiment on Dr. Dunlap's "Revision of the fundamental law of habit formation." *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 235-236.—These results, obtained from a subject who wished to eliminate certain errors in typewriting by means of Dunlap's method of catharsis, show that the method may be cut both ways. The elimination of one error led to the development of a new one in an opposite direction.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

[See also abstracts 2902, 2947, 3067, 3070.]

PLANT AND ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

2921. Bingham, H. C. Observations on growth and development of chimpanzees. *Amer. J. Phys. Anthropol.*, 1929, 13, 433-468.—Anthropometric measurements have been made on four chimpanzees during a period exceeding three years. Tables and charts present these data on growth and correlate them with other developmental phenomena, e.g., dentition and sexual maturation. The methods of measurement are fully described. Emphasis is laid on the importance and possibility of obtaining cooperation of the anthropoid subjects.—C. M. Loutitt (Hawaii).

2922. Bruce, R. H. The effect of removal of reward on the maze performance of rats. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Psychol.*, 1930, 4, 203-214.—"Rats were trained in a maze with food as a reward, and on the eleventh day, and thereafter, one group found no food after the run, whereas the remaining group found food throughout the experiment. The problem was to investigate whether the removal of reward affected maze performance." Removal of reward led to a significant increase in distance run and in time. It is suggested that the rats "had learned to react to the box as possessing the specific character 'non-reward.'" The results tend to show that reward and hunger conditions seriously affect the criteria of time and

errors in maze learning." Bibliography.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

2923. Drake, L. E. An apparatus for studying the acuity of the proprioceptive senses in rats. *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 199-205.—An apparatus which eliminates all sensory cues other than proprioceptive is described and a number of problems are suggested.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

2924. Guillaume, P., & Meyerson, I. Quelques recherches sur l'intelligence des singes. Communication préliminaire. (Some researches concerning the intelligence of apes. Preliminary communication.) *J. de psychol.*, 1930, 27, 92-97.—Discussion of a motion picture film describing a number of experiments performed with apes. The film was presented at the Société. In this paper the experiments which involve the use of instruments merely are described. The results pictured in the film are to be presented in a future publication.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

2925. McDougall, W. Second report on a Lamarekian experiment. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 20, 201-218.—This paper gives an account of the methods used and the results obtained during the continuation of an earlier experiment for the testing of the Lamarekian hypothesis. (See I: 1984.) The task consisted in learning to escape from a tank of water by the less brightly illuminated of two gangways. The rats used in this part of the experiment belonged to generations 14-23. The rats of successive generations again displayed increasing facility in mastering the task, the increase being measured by the difference between 165 shocks required for learning (control stock) and 25 shocks (trained stock). The writer does not think that the process of selection can have played any appreciable part in the matter and submits the proposition that "If continuance of the experiment, combining training with strongly adverse selection, should result in steadily increasing facility, the reality of Lamarekian transmission will have been demonstrated."—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

2926. Munn, N. L. Visual pattern discrimination in the white rat. *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 145-166.—A theoretical discussion of Fields' results on form discrimination in white rats shows that they do not offer unequivocal evidence of visual form discrimination. Criticisms are also aimed at Fields' inadequate description of his experimental conditions. In the experiments presented in this paper a number of white rats were required to discriminate between a cross and a square of equal area and brightness presented on uniform black backgrounds. One group of 8 rats was trained in the Yerkes-Watson type of discrimination apparatus with negative results. In 1200 trials there was no sign of a learning trend. 4 of these rats and 5 new ones were given 1000 trials in a modification of Fields' apparatus. The stimuli were those used in the previous experiment. Here again there was no sign of learning. An analysis of the experimental situations involved suggests that the inability of the rats to discriminate the visual patterns was due not to the characteristics of the apparatus *per se*, but to a deficiency in the rat's ability to discriminate visual detail. The discrepancy between the author's results and those of

Fields is ascribed to defects in Fields' procedure, defects which enable the rat to discriminate extraneous stimuli. Bibliography.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

2927. Nelson, W. O., & Haterius, H. O. An experimental study of ovariectomy and transplantation in the pregnant albino rat. *Physiol. Zool.*, 1930, 3, 231-241.—The ovaries were removed from pregnant rats and half ovaries from other rats implanted in the abdominal muscles of the pregnant rats. When the transplant was from a rat in the dioestrous phase pregnancy was maintained but the young were not viable. Pro-oestrous and oestrous transplants were without effect. Immature ovaries were successful in maintaining pregnancy only when sufficient time for vascularization was allowed. Grafts recovered from cases of normal gestational periods displayed a pronounced development of luteal tissue. Control sections were negative in this respect. This indicates that luteal tissue is essential for the normal maintenance of pregnancy in the rat.—O. W. Richards (Clark).

2928. Rizzolo, A. The excitability of optimum motor points located on the dorsal and ventral sides of the spinal cord of the smooth dogfish (*Galeus canis*, Mitchell). *Physiol. Zool.*, 1930, 3, 226-230.—The optimum motor points located on the dorsal and ventral sides of the spinal cord were found to have the same chronaxy for the same and corresponding fins.—O. W. Richards (Clark).

2929. Tolman, E. G., Honzik, C. H., & Robinson, E. W. The effect of degrees of hunger upon the order of elimination of long and short blinds. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Psychol.*, 1930, 4, 189-202.—Two types of mazes were used, one in which the blinds had elbows and one in which there were no elbows. Different degrees of hunger were also used. "When the rats were relatively hungry there was not much difference in number between long-blind entrances and short-blind entrances in a maze with elbowless blinds. But when the blinds had elbows the long-blind entrances were fewer than the short-blind entrances. If the rats were less hungry all entrances tended to increase in number, but the long-blind entrances increased more than the short-blind entrances. This greater increase was particularly evident when the blinds had elbows. To explain these results we suggest two complementary hypotheses: (1) For hungry rats the long blind, since it causes more delay, is more disadvantageous than the short, and therefore tends to be eliminated first. This is more evident in a maze with blinds having elbows than in one having elbowless blinds. (2) For less hungry rats the long blind, offering more opportunity for random curiosity, is more distracting than the short blind and therefore tends to be eliminated less readily. This reverse effect is also more pronounced in a maze with blinds having elbows than in one with elbowless blinds." Bibliography.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

2930. Wever, E. G. The upper limit of hearing in the cat. *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 221-233.—"Repeated presentations of tone accompanied by electric shock have been found adequate to induce a characteristic alteration in the respiratory curve at the sounding of the tone. By this method the upper

limit of hearing of three cats has been investigated, and found to lie in the region of 10,000 to 20,000 ω /second. The cat's capacity in the hearing of high tones is thus similar to that of man." The response was not, according to the opinion of the author, a simple conditioned reflex. There was no sharp inspiration (characteristic of the electric shock) when the conditioning to the tone stimulus had been developed. "The response which is finally elicitable by the tone is a new affair, the 'flutter,' a response that seems to be a product of the total situation. And not even prolonged training, in amount 7 or 8 times that adequate to establish the flutter, sufficed to set up a response to the tone in the form of a sharp inspiration." To explain this phenomenon, the author posits the following theory: "The tone comes to signalize the appearance of a painful stimulus, the shock, and hence the animal gives to the tone the preparatory response that we call the emotion of fear. This emotional reaction probably consists of a diffuse autonomic discharge, involving, in some cases at least, the vagus nerve. That a vagal discharge gives the flutter response is evidenced by a comparison of the flutter curves with the curves obtained by Lewandowsky and others by direct stimulation of the vagus."—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

EVOLUTION AND HEREDITY

2931. [Anon.] *The North Carolina sterilization law.* *Eug. News*, 1930, 15, 57.—Under the statute ratified February 18, 1929, 22 proposed sterilizations had been approved by the State Board up to February 18, 1930, and none so far had been disapproved. A unique feature of the law is the provision for sterilization by county commissioners of persons not inmates of public institutions, if requested by the next of kin and approved by four designated state officials. County commissioners have not always cooperated with the state on this measure.—R. K. White (Stanford).

2932. Costa, C. C. *Traumatismo psicico e gestação.* (Psychic traumatism and gestation.) *Rev. de gynecologia e d'obstetrica*, 1929, 23, No. 12.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

2933. Coutts, W. E. *Herança psychica intra uterina.* (Psychic heredity in utero.) *Rev. med.-cirur. do Brasil*, 1929, 36, No. 12.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

2934. Davidoff, P. D. *L'influence du trauma psychique au cours de la grossesse sur le fœtus et sur l'apparence future de l'enfant.* (The influence of psychic trauma during pregnancy on the fetus and on the future appearance of the child.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 37-40.—Six cases of psychic trauma during pregnancy were followed by physical or mental characteristics in the child associated with the trauma.—M. B. Mitchell (Yale).

2935. Fürth, H. *Die Regelung der Nachkommenschaft als eugenisches Problem.* *Schriften zur Psychologie und Soziologie von Sexualität und Verbrechen.* II. (The regulation of offspring as a eugenic problem. Contributions to the psychology and sociology of sexuality and crime.) Vol. II. Stuttgart: Puttmann, 1929. Pp. 143. M. 4.50.—The most important problems of the eugenic regula-

tion of offspring are treated thoroughly. The introductory chapters characterize the new aims of eugenic policy as being directed toward human rather than economic values, and decide the question of quantity versus quality in offspring in favor of quality. In a third section which treats the much discussed question of sterilization, the position is taken that the study of hereditary factors has not yet gone far enough to permit valid general rules and legal regulation, but the situation is clear enough to proceed from case to case. The interruption of pregnancy is considered good only when hygienic, social and industrial conditions demand it. On the basis of a wealth of industrial and social statistical material it is shown that for many levels of society numerous children and financial distress are identical and that in families with few children, even if they are weak, the offspring have a better chance to remain alive and to grow strong than in larger families. Thus in place of indiscriminating punishment of so-called criminal abortion there must be legal regulation which makes the interruption of pregnancy lawful when indicated on the basis of social and economic as well as medical grounds, and free from punishment if warranted in the opinion of a commission of experts and done in a public institution free of charge. As widely practicable means of eugenic regulation of offspring the creation of conditions favorable to reproduction and the free dispensation of contraceptive materials are demanded, because to a certain degree this will guarantee that only wanted children will be born. A further chapter is devoted to the fight against venereal disease. The favorable results of medical, legal and socio-pedagogical efforts are recognized and it is shown that the rise and fall of such diseases are related to social and economic conditions and consequently a program against them can be successful only when associated with social and economic betterment of living conditions. The great socio-economic significance of the struggle against venereal disease is shown by the fact that in addition to the damage done to health the diseases require the annual expenditure in Germany of some six million marks, which amount is increasing. In conclusion a change in the requirements for betrothal and marriage is demanded.—H. Fürth (Frankfurt a.M.).

2936. Jennings, H. S. *The biological basis of human nature.* New York: Norton, 1930. Pp. xviii + 384.—The author outlines the elementary facts and present status of genetics. He defends the view that many forms of human behavior and mentality are inherited, i.e., determined by genes. "Again, in man the general efficiency of the brain, of the mind, is known to depend on genes, for alteration of a single gene may produce feeble-mindedness." "We know further that such matters as dullness, stupidity, and their opposites, various diversities of temperament, and the like, depend on the genes. For they are known to depend on the nature, quality and quantity of certain of the internal secretions or hormones; and these latter depend on the genes." Jennings points out that a given characteristic may be determined either by the genes or by environmental action. Whether a given characteristic is inherited or acquired must therefore be determined for the specific case.

Heredity and environment always work together, but the determining factor in any specific case may be either one or the other. The problems of evolution, eugenics, and racial mixture are discussed. Racial eugenics holds out little hope for the elimination of defective characteristics, largely because of the large number of carriers of defective genes who do not show the defective traits. The book closes with discussions of such problems as the transmission of acquired characters, marriage, biology and the self, and emergent evolution.—*W. S. Hunter (Clark)*.

2937. MacKinnon, F. D. Sex-limited nervous unbalance. *Eug. News*, 1930, 15, 46.—Among the sixteen males and seventeen females descended from one couple, it is asserted that eight of the males and none of the females have "nervous unbalance." No generations are skipped. The possibility of effective genes in the Y-chromosome is suggested.—*R. K. White (Stanford)*.

2938. Mjöen, J. A. Zur Erbanalyse der musikalischen Begabung. (The analysis of heredity of musical talent.) *Hereditas*, 1925-26, 7, 109-128.—*R. R. Willoughby (Clark)*.

2939. Oczeret, H. Zur Entwicklungsfähigkeit des Menschen. (On man's capacity for development.) *Nord u. Süd*, 1929, 52, 843-846.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 7177).

2940. Russell, J. B. The measurement of intelligence in a rural area. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 20, 274-295.—The primary object of the test, the results of which are discussed in this paper, was to make a first selection of gifted children in attendance at English elementary schools in a selected rural area. Not more than 16% of the ancestors of the selected group were persons belonging to the middle class. The superiority of approximately 50% of the selected group was associated with superiority in the ancestry as measured by status. In the remaining cases superiority of the offspring could be accounted for by good original stock which had not, however, shown itself in a rise of status. In this connection the children of superior ability were almost invariably the offspring of parents born in different villages, while a significant percentage of mothers and fathers of children of inferior ability were born in the same village. For a larger proportion of the group of gifted children, superior environment of the kind associated with favorable economic status was not a factor. A list of other possibly significant environmental factors worthy of further investigation is appended: this includes effect of the mother's temperament on a young child's mental development, bilingualism in home and school, the correlation of initial speech defects with mental retardation at the age of 6 or of adolescence.—*M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England)*.

2941. Scanlan, T. J. Sterilization of the "unfit." *Appolonian*, 1929, 4, 50-60.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. I*: 6722).

2942. [Various.] Alkohol und Vererbung. Bericht über die von der deutschen Reichshauptstelle gegen den Alkoholismus am 19. Okt. 1929 zu Berlin veranstaltete Sitzung. (Alcohol and heredity. Report of the meeting of the German State Commission against alcoholism in Berlin October 19, 1929.)

Berlin: Neuland-Verlag, 1930. Pp. 31. M. 0.75.—*W. S. Hunter (Clark)*.

[See also abstracts 2925, 3017.]

SPECIAL MENTAL CONDITIONS

2943. Adler, A. The pattern of life. New York: Cosmopolitan, 1930. \$3.00.—*W. S. Hunter (Clark)*.

2944. Adler, F. Incompatibility in marriage. New York: Appleton, 1930. Pp. 104. \$1.50.—*W. S. Hunter (Clark)*.

2945. Alkins, H. A. Broken tensions: an introspective account of a concussion. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 460-465.—An account of a strange break with a world of active interest and endeavor during which the author clung to his wife as the bond with reality, and of the relief he felt when he found in the night that once more he was carrying his accustomed load of care for the safety of the house and family as noises and movements of people came to have active meaning in relation to himself.—*C. H. Johnson (Boston Psychopathic Hospital)*.

2946. Bernfeld, S. "Neuer Geist" contra "Nihilismus." Die Psychologie und ihr Publicum. (The "new spirit" versus "nihilism." Psychology and its public.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 105-122.—A lively tirade against the undemocratic and unpopular authors who refuse to see any virtue in Freud, and write regarding the crisis which has been reached in psychology, due to confusion in points of view, etc. (The title refers to the Neuer Geist Verlag, where most of these articles are published, to the publishers' pecuniary benefit, and the so-called nihilistic attitude of psychoanalysis.) Bernfeld claims that not until psychoanalysis receives its just due, as the popular and acceptable natural science (*Naturwissenschaft*) of psychology, will the crisis be successfully handled.—*D. E. Johansen (Wellesley)*.

2947. Blacker, C. P. Life and death instincts. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1929, 9, 277-302.—There are two views of death. The attritional or necessitarian conception is that death is the necessary outcome of the wearing out of tissues. The instinctual conception is that death is caused psychologically by the death wish or a strong suggestion. Freud came upon this latter view from the two approaches of the pleasure principle and the repetition principle. Pleasure consists in the gratifying of instincts. The repetition principle suggests that from the beginning of organic matter there was a tendency to go back to the inanimate state. A fusion of the life and death instincts, according to Freud, is revealed in sadism and erotogenic masochism. The old dualism between sex and the ego instincts Freud replaced by a dualism between aggressiveness and the rest of human psychic manifestations. Blacker suggests a view to replace Freud's instinctive theory of death. He studies death from inanimation in various forms and suicide in man. In these he sees a misdirection of instinct rather than a defusion or liberation of instinct. In man death may be due to an endopsychically aroused frustration; in most animals such aggressive behavior is due to externally aroused frustration. He agrees with Freud in making a dif-

ferentiation within the psyche the basis for a conflict.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2948. **Bridges, J. W.** What is abnormal psychology? *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 430-432.—Abnormal psychology is the study of all extreme deviations from the norm or central tendency. It should include the supernormal as well as the subnormal; also a third category which may be called "paranormal." It must not be confused with pathology, psychopathology, psychiatry, medical psychology, mental hygiene, clinical psychology and psychoanalysis. Neither must it be identified with the undesirable, for some abnormalities may be highly desirable. It is not educational science, ethics, or social philosophy, yet it is not always clearly distinguished from them.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2949. **Conlon, A.** The nature of suggestion. *Australasian J. Psychol. & Phil.*, 1929, 7, 56-61.—In the process of suggestion there are three generally accepted stages: (1) conveyance of stimulus; (2) its acceptance; (3) a resulting reaction. Since the first and third phases are characteristic of other forms of organic activity, the crux of the problem is the conditions of acceptance of a suggestion. To be accepted it must occupy the focus of attention, free from the obstruction of contrary tendencies, and be in harmony with the prevailing mental set and with the organized systems of emotions, complexes and ideals. Suggestibility may be defined as a general native reaction-tendency whereby a specific objective stimulus calls forth an overt response which would not have followed in the ordinary sequence of mental processes.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6690).

2950. **Demay, G., & Sizaret, A.** Tentatives répétées de suicide, séquelles d'alcoolisme subaigu (impulsions post-oniriques). (Repeated attempts at suicide following subacute alcoholism (post-confusion impulsions).) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 67-70.—Excessive alcoholism precipitated a condition of anxiety accompanied by visual and auditory hallucinations. The patient thought he had stolen and was pursued by the police and animals. He made repeated attempts at suicide by pounding his head on the floor. After the mental confusion disappeared, the patient continued daily to make an apparently automatic attempt at suicide by falling head first on the tile floor. This motor action is analogous to the fixed idea in the intellectual sphere. It may also be considered as originally an affective idea preserved in motor activity without any longer reviving the emotion.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2951. **Deutsch, H.** Ein Fall von Hühnerphobie. (A case of chicken-phobia.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 185-195.—A case study. The patient (an unrepentant homosexual brought for analysis by a disgusted family) had a terror of chickens so great that it had forced him to leave the hereditary country home and find work in the city. Analysis showed that a deep-seated mother-identification (he had been a petted, very much the youngest child), and an early subjugation by a brother ten years older, in which the latter had leaped on him and shouted that he was the cock and the patient must be the hen, were the bases of the complex. The homo-

sexual relations which he had had were always with young boys, very much like himself (narcissism), towards whom he invariably took the aggressive and dominating rôle (compensation for his own suppressed desire to play the female rôle and be subjugated). The analysis was successful.—*D. E. Johanssen* (Wellesley).

2952. **Dimmler, H.** Psychoanalyse. (Psychoanalysis.) *Rottenburger Monatsschr. f. prakt. Theol.*, 1929, 13, 106-109.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

2953. **Fairbairn, W. B. D.** Some points of importance in the psychology of anxiety. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1929, 9, 303-313.—The author agrees with Ernest Jones "that morbid anxiety is a perverted manifestation of the fear instinct which, in the case of neurotic conflicts, has been stimulated to activity as a protection against the threatening libido." He accepts Drever's criticism of McDougall that the emotions are aroused only when the activity of the instinct is frustrated. Thus when the instinct of escape is frustrated the emotion of fear is aroused. When fear becomes chronic, it is anxiety. Neurotic symptoms are efforts to escape from the ever-present internal danger. This danger is most often the libido, but may be the super-e-go. Anxiety is not necessarily morbid; there may be environments in which the individual would be constantly in danger without adequate means of escape. The development of a neurotic anxiety depends upon the adequacy of the means of escape and the intensity of the impulse to escape. The permanent abolition of anxiety can come about only through the removal of the element of danger from the endopsychic tendencies causing the menace.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2954. **Ferenczi, S.** Psicoanálisis y criminología. (Psychoanalysis and criminology.) *Rev. medic. de Barcelona*, 1929, 11, 318-330.—The psychoanalyst will do well to leave court cases alone, since there everything is against truthful, helpful response, so necessary in successful psychoanalysis. As it is, he can help be helpful to the cause of criminal psychology by providing the theory back of many criminal acts. Among the cases of these are compulsions, so similar in form to religious rituals, which may sometimes be understood by analogy with these. If criminal perversions were treated as arrested or reverted infantilisms they might be better understood and more easily corrected. Prison and punitive treatment usually fail altogether with them. Also character analysis would lead to the detection of types of personality likely to commit aggressive, passionate, and property crimes. Such analysis might lead to an understanding which would take the recidivist out of the category of the incorrigible, as he has already been separated from that of the born criminal. Many crimes of violence must be referred to the Oedipus complex, as compensations or otherwise. The development of conscience as compensation for urges also gives rise to compensatory criminal acts of various types, also to confessions, true or false. The confessional obsession tends also to eventuate into a form of self-punishment which often inhibits criminal acts. Psychoanalysis leads to the destruction of hypocrisy and thus to a non-criminal adjustment

through self-analysis and self-understanding.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7185).

2955. Freud, S. *Inhibition, symptom and anxiety*. Stamford, Conn.: Psychoanalytic Institute, 1927. (Monog. Ser. No. 8.) Pp. 103. \$2.50.—See I: 2001.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

2956. Henderson, E. V. The present status of the theories of narcosis. *Physiol. Revs.*, 1930, 10, 171-220.—Evidence for and against the following theories is given: precipitation, dehydration, water solubility, asphyxial, Traube's, Warburg's adsorption, permeability theories of Höber, Lillie and Winterstein, and Beutner's theory. Of these theories the Mayer-Overton, Warburg, and the permeability theory of Lillie and Winterstein seem possible. The adsorption theory is not satisfying because of the difficulties of picturing the process and measuring the adsorption. The partition coefficients support the Mayer-Overton theory and it seems to be the most satisfactory for the anesthetist. Adsorption may also play a part, especially as a preliminary step in the central nervous system. "The final chapter in the theories of narcosis has as yet to be written." Bibliography 190 titles.—O. W. Richards (Clark).

2957. Hübner, A. H. *Entscheidungen oberster Gerichte*. (Decisions of the superior courts.) *Fortsch. d. Neur. Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1930, 2, 22-32.—Part II. A series of 68 decisions handed down in various German courts on cases which concern the causal connection between neuroses and accidents.—D. E. Johannsen (Wellesley).

2958. Huhner, M. A practical treatise on disorders of the sexual function in male and female. Philadelphia: Davis, 1930. Pp. 357. \$3.00.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2959. Joki, R. H. *Der Widerstand gegen die Psychoanalyse*. (The resistance against psychoanalysis.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 132-138.—The author claims that the criticisms which have been levelled at psychoanalysis have very largely been overruled, save one, viz., the denial of its therapeutic applicability. The chief reasons for this are: (1) the inability of neurotics correctly to evaluate the treatment received, (2) the inordinate demands made of psychoanalytical therapy, and (3) the misunderstandings which analysts themselves often fail to correct, e.g., the psychoanalytical attitude toward the sex drive.—D. E. Johannsen (Wellesley).

2960. Jones, E. *Die Eifersucht*. (Jealousy.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 154-167.—The author poses the questions: Is a certain amount of jealousy a normal concomitant of love? If so, what is the dividing line between normal jealousy and the abnormal kind which may become insanity? A consideration of the two sexes separately is necessary, but considering all the possible variations in the form of expression which may arise as grounded in the unconscious, the same key will unlock the secrets of all. The childish desire to be loved instead of to love and the primitive desire to possess are usually foundation stones of jealousy; a strong homosexual tendency is also usually present. A marked characteristic of the jealous person is his feeling of inferiority; such a person does not desire the love-ob-

ject for itself, but merely to raise himself in his own eyes by proving his potency. To lose this love-object, then, is to lose this surety and proof of his own worth, and there consequently results a tremendous loss of self-esteem and a wounded ego. To sum up, jealousy indicates an incapacity to love, a lack of self-confidence, which arises from an unconquered guilt-feeling of childhood, and in its extraordinary dependence on the loved object points toward a tendency to sexual inversion. In the end the author concludes that so-called "normal" jealousy and the abnormal variety differ only in degree, and that both are manifestations of a weakness in the capacity to love, not of a strength, and that they both originate in unconscious feelings of guilt, rather than in true love.—D. E. Johannsen (Wellesley).

2961. Kielholz, A. *Seelische Hintergründe der Trunksucht*. (The mental background of dipsomania.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 139-153.—Various studies indicate that the experiences of delirium tremens are very similar to normal dreams; on analysis they frequently lead back to childhood experiences. In dipsomaniacs we find more or less clearly expressed the desire to return to the sleeping state, representing the return to the mother's body. Closely connected with this is the over-emphasis on the pleasure obtained from the stimulation of the oral zone, which arises, perhaps, from the fact that daughters of drinkers frequently cannot satisfy their children, thereby setting up a desire, later to be satisfied with stronger drink. Sexually, drinkers tend to be perverts, although the tendency may be repressed until alcohol releases the inhibitions. Narcissism and homosexuality are probably the two most important perversions of dipsomaniacs. The difficulties in marital adjustment which necessarily arise are pointed out. Drinkers' wives are nearly always drinkers' daughters, and a well-developed identification with a much-abused mother forbids their leaving an abusive husband (father-*imago*). Frequently, drinkers justify their guilt-feelings by suffering from a serious accident while under the influence of liquor. The mental changes which take place in a drinker are: from a desire for sleep and dreams to sexual perversions, then to crime, then to insanity, then to physical crippling, and finally to death.—D. E. Johannsen (Wellesley).

2962. Künkel, F. *Einführung in die Charakterkunde auf individualpsychologischer Grundlage*. (Introduction to the study of character based on an individual-psychological foundation.) Leipzig: Hirzel, 1930. Pp. viii + 185. M. 8.00.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

2963. Ladell, R. M. The neurosis of Dr. Samuel Johnson. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1929, 9, 314-323.—Johnson suffered from an anxiety hysteria expressed in obsessional acts, ties, periods of depression, and neurotic fear of insanity. His face was disfigured by scrofula and he was blind in one eye. These factors caused a feeling of inferiority which was compensated for by his brilliant intellect and wit. At the age of twenty, while on a vacation from Oxford, he developed a hypochondria. The author attributes this to the discovery that he was sexually impotent. The evidence is all of a negative nature, such as his

slovenliness in dress, his impotent ending of a story, and his marriage to a woman 48 years old, 20 years his senior.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2964. *Lasswell, H. D.* The personality system and its substitutive reactions. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 433-440.—The personality is a system which, when interfered with at any point, shows substitutive reactions which may be compared with the substitutive reactions of other systems. Generalizing useful categories of summation from psychopathology, the personality system may be treated as a constellation of somatic reactions, autistic reveries, adjustive thinking, and object orientations. The prolonged interview is a mode of altering the personality system which is particularly useful for the formulation of developmental and reactive predictions. The tendency style of thinking is well calculated to guide the observer to the selection of fruitful hypotheses in the field of personality investigation.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2965. *La Stella, M.* L'azione del pensiero a distanza. (The action of thought at a distance.) *Rass. per coloro che lavorano*, 1929, 2, 71-72.—Reflections on the experiments of the London Society for Psychic Research in the field of telepathy and telekinesis.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

2966. *London, L. S.* Traumatization of the libido. Further studies with report of two cases. *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.*, 1929, 9, 324-344.—Traumatization of the libido may occur without actual sexual contact when there is a defect in the embryology of the libido. As illustrated by two cases when this happens, the suppressed narcissism, homosexuality, incest, and perversions are released. An account of the analysis of the two cases is reported with the dreams of the patients interpreted.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2967. *Luchsinger, F.* Das Prinzip der Magie. (The principle of magic.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1930, 2, 12-17.—A summary of Freud's and E. Levi's views of the essential nature of magical phenomena as contained in their books, *Totem and Tabu* and *The Dogma of Higher Magic*, respectively.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

2968. *Marañón, G.* La evolución de la sexualidad y los estados intersexuales. (The evolution of sexuality and the intersexual states.) Madrid: Javier Morata, 1930. Pp. 273.—The author sums up in this book his ideas on the general problem of sexuality and its abnormalities. In the first chapter he defines the central idea of the book in the following statement: "The two sexes, the masculine and the feminine, are not to be considered as two completely opposite entities; there are certain stages in their ontogenic and phylogenetic evolution in which this absolute opposition seems to be real; but, with the exception of those stages, masculinity and femininity come nearer and nearer and finally fuse into a state of primitive bisexuality." These states of sexual confusion he calls "intersexual states" after Goldschmidt, and includes under this caption "all those cases in which physical and functional signs of both sexes coincide in the same individual." Each of the 21 chapters of the book is followed by a comprehensive bibliography.—*G. B. Carmargo* (Mexico City).

2969. *Muschg, W.* Die Psychoanalyse als Rivalin der Literaturwissenschaft. (Psychoanalysis as a rival of the science of literature.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 178-185.—Defining psychoanalysis as the "science of the mental unconscious," it is obvious that there is the possibility of an understanding between it and the science of literature. A great author must necessarily understand the fundamentals of human nature, including the unconscious. This author urges that the true recognition of such aspects of the personality as conflict, repression, sublimation, etc., which must occur in real literature, must be recognized as psychoanalysis itself.—*D. E. Johanssen* (Wellesley).

2970. *Plaut, P.* Die Psychologie der produktiven Persönlichkeit. (Psychology of the productive personality.) Stuttgart: Enke, 1929. Pp. viii + 324. M. 15.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

2971. *Praetorius, W.* Zur Krisis der Ehe. (On the crisis of marriage.) *Die Furche*, 1930, 16, 50-65.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

2972. *Reik, T.* Der Weg allen Fleisches. (The way of all flesh.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 123-132.—The author thinks that the fantasies of poets offer the psychoanalyst a fertile field for unearthing the dynamics of poetical creation. He compares the song in which Ariel (*The Tempest*) pictures the dead king's corpse as transmuted into the most costly treasures with the quite opposite thought-processes of Hamlet in the cemetery scene. The thoughts of a middle-aged patient of the author regarding death are quoted, and it is pointed out that the necessity she felt for knowing certainly the fate of the ego after death (she was meditating seriously on suicide as a way out of her very unhappy situation) is very similar to Hamlet's. The various similes which she finally offers of the possible types of life after death after her long consideration remind one of Shakespeare's later description. After indicating the nature of the obsession which produced these thoughts of death in his patient, the author shows their similarity to the poet's thoughts. The same unconscious hatred and secret fear of death for the ego show their subterranean activity in both cases. As they grow older neither the neurotic patient nor the poet sees in death a punishment, but rather something to be awaited with pleasure.—*D. E. Johanssen* (Wellesley).

2973. *Roemer, G. A.* Die Innenwelt einer Persönlichkeit und das Problem ihrer wissenschaftlichen Erschliessung. (The inner world of a personality and the problem of its scientific portrayal.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1930, 2, 4-12.—A brief historical presentation of the attempts to study personality, with a description of the revision of the Rorschach method.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

2974. *Román y Moragas, D. E.* De Freudismo. (Freudism.) Barcelona: Subirana, 1929. Pp. 29.—The author discusses Freudian psychology from the viewpoint of a theologian, marshalling the usual arguments that it over-emphasizes sexuality, that it is scientifically inaccurate, generalizing from too few cases, and that it is subversive of morality and religion. There are numerous brief quotations from Freud and from various of his antagonists; no refer-

ence is made to the context of these quotations. The paper ends with an oratorical criticism of Freud and a statement of the author's Christian creed.—*L. B. Hill* (Sheppard & Enoch Pratt Hospital).

2975. Römer, A. Haraldur Nielsson (und seine okkulten Erlebnisse). (Haraldur Nielsson and his occult experiences.) *Neues Sächsisches Kirchenbl.*, 1930, 37, 193-196.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

2976. Schwer, W. Frauenemanzipation und Ehekrise. (The emancipation of woman and the marriage crisis.) *Bonner Zsch. f. Theol. u. Seelsorge*, 1929, 6, 305-323.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

2977. Sterba, R. Eifersüchtig auf . . . ? Ein doppelsinniger Ausdruck unserer Umgangssprache. (Jealous of . . . ? An ambiguous expression of our colloquial speech.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 167-170.—Emphasizing the importance of forms of speech as a contributing source to psychoanalytical knowledge, the author points out the double meaning of the expression "to be jealous of someone" (*eifersüchtig sein*). (True of the English and French expressions equally with the German.) From the expression it is impossible for one to know whether the person of whom the speaker is jealous is the love-object or the rival. This is taken as an indication of a suppressed homosexual tendency similar to the condition found in paranoid cases, where the patient is violently jealous of his love-object and imagines all kinds of infidelities, the jealousy in this case being a defense against a strong homosexual desire for the supposed rival. The author points out that the ambiguous expression is probably indicative of the universal bisexuality of the race.—*D. E. Johansson* (Wellesley).

2978. St(or)fer, A. J. Die Analyse eines Eifersuchtswahnes. (The analysis of a delusion of jealousy.) *Psychoanal. Bewegung*, 1930, 2, 170-177.—(Abstract of an article of the same title by Ruth Mack Brunswick, Wien: Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1929.) The subject of the analysis was a 30-year-old woman, who was completely frigid, suffering so from vaginal cramps that sexual congress with her husband was very painful, even impossible. The apparently unfounded jealousy which took her to the analyst was directed against the husband, whom she believed to be in league with her stepmother against her (the patient). Analysis showed that the basis of the frigidity and jealousy lay in the guilt-feelings which were aroused in the patient by her earlier infidelity to her now dead older sister by mutual masturbation with other girls—more generally, by a marked homosexual tendency, produced by her childhood relations to this sister—and a bad castration complex. The analysis was successful in curing the frigidity and jealousy.—*D. E. Johansson* (Wellesley).

2979. Tait, W. D. Psychopathology of alcoholism. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 482-485.—As civilization increases so does the consumption of alcohol. Repression and compensation are the two great psychological factors in the use of alcohol. Alcohol provides release from repression and induces an alcoholic day-dream in which wishes are fulfilled, compensating for the realities of daily life. Illus-

trated by three cases.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2980. Unger, —. Psychoanalyse und Schulethik. (Psychoanalysis and school ethics.) *Höhere Schule i. Sachsen*, 1930, 8, 24-26.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

2981. Wagner, L. Künkels Einführung in die Charakterkunde auf individualpsychologischer Grundlage. (Künkel's introduction to character study on the basis of individual psychology.) *Zsch. f. Menschh.*, 1930, 5, 286-303.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

2982. Wallis, W. D. Some phases of the psychology of prejudice. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 418-429.—The procedures of science are largely determined by its pre-arranged categories. Freedom is needed for the truth; the scientists should not confuse his scientific life with his social one. The author points out that if men are attached to houses, they are much more attached to the ideas built up by their education. Truth will come out, but many times its champions do it more harm than good. "Of course, it is important to be right, but to be right in the right way rather than in the wrong way. Some people are so violently right in the wrong way as almost to turn the truth into an error." One believes what he wishes. Those who disagree with him are stupid. "If prejudice is as common an affliction as I have suggested certainly I must have a goodly share of it and my prejudice must have colored my treatment of this theme as the prejudice of others colors their themes."—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2983. Whitman, R. H. Sex and age differences in introversion-extroversion. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1929, 24, 207-211.—Conclusions cannot be exactly drawn, due partly to the quality of the data, but it is believed that the following inferences can be made: There is little or no difference in degree of introversion between sexes of the same age. There is a difference in diagnostic value and frequency of occurrence of some traits of introversion between the sexes, but many of these seem to operate as individual factors and may be due in part to environmental surroundings of the sexes. There is an increase in degree with increase of age. The actual extent and cause of this increase must be further studied. Differences in diagnostic value of traits which characterize any group are not extensive. The change in the degree of introversion is much greater with the change in age than the differences in degree of introversion between the sexes.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2984. Witty, P. A., & Lehman, H. C. Nervous instability and genius: some conflicting opinions. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 486-497.—After viewing the controversial works of those men who believe nervous instability and genius correlate and those who believe genius is not related to nervous instability, the writers offer the work of the psychoanalysts as an antidote to those who claim that the eccentricity of genius is a myth. The genius is often neurally unstable. He is extremely sensitive and responsive to stimuli. He has a higher metabolic rate than that of normal persons. He is a delicately adjusted, marvelously complex organism. Hence, he is in greater danger of functional disorders than the

normal person. The genius is unstable, often neurotic; he is characteristically and almost invariably eccentric.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2985. Wolffheim, N. *Psychoanalyse und Kindergarten*. (Psychoanalysis and kindergarten.) *Zsch. f. psychoanal. Päd.*, 1930, 4, 18-27.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

[See also abstracts 2904, 2912, 3063, 3101, 3106, 3117, 3118, 3138, 3152, 3246.]

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS

2986. Abély, P. Le signe du miroir dans les psychoses et plus spécialement dans la démence précoce. (The mirror sign in psychoses, especially in dementia praecox.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 28-36.—A tendency to spend a great deal of time gazing into a mirror was found to be very common in the early stages of dementia praecox. Most of the patients given mirrors in the hospital did not pay much attention to them. Occasionally the habit becomes stereotyped and is carried over in this form to later stages of the disease. In the beginning the mirror sign may result from a personality change during which the patient controls his facial expressions. This may be followed by a basal autism and sexual disturbances. The mirror sign is sometimes found in a variety of other psychoses.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2987. [Anon.] The blind feeble-minded: a bibliography. *Teachers Forum*, 1930, 2, 14-16.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

2988. Azevedo, A. Mudez hysterica. Cura instantanea. (Hysterical mutism with instantaneous cure.) *Rev. de med. e cirur.*, 1930, 1, No. 4.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

2989. Bauer, J. Neues medizinisch-psychologisches Denken. (New medico-psychological ideas.) *Wingolfs-Blät.*, 1930, 59, 88-91.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

2990. Bessel, —. Die Bedeutung der offenen Geisteskrankenfürsorge für die psychiatrische Aufklärung. (The significance of outpatient care for psychiatric enlightenment.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 109-114.—An account of the mental hygiene work in East Prussia carried on in prisons, hospitals, homes for the superannuated, and other public and private welfare organizations. Social psychiatry must have as one of its goals the reduction of the enormous tax burden of institutional care.—*G. W. Hartmann* (Pennsylvania State).

2991. Bien, E. Die "besorgtesten" Verwandten. (The "most anxious" relatives.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 252-254.—It sometimes happens that when a patient is successfully treated abnormal symptoms develop in a near relative. These symptoms are interpreted by Bien as indicative of an unconscious fear, on the part of the relative, that he will be a victim of the malady from which the patient formerly suffered.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

2992. Birnbaum, K. [Ed.] *Handwörterbuch der medizinischen Psychologie*. (Hand dictionary of medical psychology.) Leipzig: Thieme, 1930. Pp. 672. M. 46.00.—This book is written as a book of

reference for those who are interested in the practical medicinal and psychological aspects of diagnosis, treatment and cure. It is written from two comprehensive viewpoints: the psychological principles of medicine and the medical principles of psychology. Material is presented which gives details of the sickness and health of the psychic mechanisms, the psychic manifestations of individuals as groups, the natural roots of the culture of primitive peoples and their vital interests. On this foundation are also elaborated the themes of clinical medicine and neurology and their relation to sociological and cultural knowledge. The psychologically-minded doctor and the psychologist with medical interests will find in this volume a combination of the two sciences.—*F. G. Thayer* (Clark).

2993. Blum, E. [Insanity and society.] *Schweiz. med. Woch.*, 1929 (Nov.).—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

2994. Boven, W. Sorciers d'autrefois, possédés d'aujourd'hui. (Formerly sorcerers; to-day maniacs.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 41-52.—In the old days when men believed in the devil and angels and could not explain sudden catastrophes, they were laid to the work of individuals supposed to be possessed of the devil. Very often these people were innocent, but it was believed that a person might be a sorcerer without knowing it and could be ignorant of what he was doing. Such people when accused, even if given a trial, might be convinced that they were guilty. Just as to-day many insane feel themselves tortured by the latest scientific inventions, the sorcerers were tormented by the devil.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2995. Brill, A. A. Schizophrenia and psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1929, 9, 518-541.—Many mild praecox cases, known to private practice although rarely seen in hospitals, react well to treatment. This is contrary to the traditional hopeless prognosis held out for cases of schizophrenia. The conclusion is that "only those acute schizophrenics who cannot be kept at home should be sent to a sanitarium, and they should only stay there until the acute process subsides." Four cases are cited.—*S. J. Beck* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

2996. Cimbal, W. Behaviorismus und Psychotherapie. (Behaviorism and psychotherapy.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 254-256.—Behaviorism and analytical psychotherapy are directly opposed both in theory and practice.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

2997. Courbon, P. Du rôle capital du milieu social dans la genèse de certaines psychoses et de l'opportunité de l'internement prophylactique. (The important rôle of the social environment in the genesis of certain psychoses and the expediency of prophylactic confinement.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 59-66.—This is the case of a woman 64 years old who leased part of her property to tenants who proved undesirable socially. Her fear of them caused an emotional upset which led to her influencing her son to draw a revolver on them. Both she and her son were confined as temporarily insane. On other topics she is perfectly rational but insists upon putting out her tenants as soon as she is released. Since she is unable to do this legally and refuses to live elsewhere herself, she is kept in confine-

ment to prevent a recurrence of her psychosis.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2998. Damaye, H. *Psychoses toxi-infectieuses chroniques et maladies intercurrentes*. (Chronic toxi-infectious psychoses and intercurrent diseases.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 25-27.—A case history is given to show that a patient suffering from a chronic toxi-infectious psychosis may have a nervous system in such a condition that it cannot survive the evolution of an intercurrent disease. This particular patient had typhoid fever with hemorrhages and was operated upon. The autopsy showed recovery from the intestinal hemorrhages, but death due to secondary infection in the sacral eschar.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

2999. Dannenberger, —. *Über geschlossene Trink-erheilanstalten*. (Concerning the closed institutes for alcoholics.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 157-159.—The author calls attention to the large number of alcoholics who cannot be dealt with in the open institution. Confinement is essential to effective treatment. Formerly only the hospitals for the insane were available. He claims that patients resent the milieu of these places, and that this works to their disadvantage both while they are under treatment and after dismissal. Although institutions for the treatment of alcoholism should be independent of hospitals for insane cases, treatment must be in part psychical. The author describes the type of work and enjoyment program that should be built up for treatment. He advocates the building of a number of institutions for this need, with a new program and a new name. He analyzes the points of desirability and undesirability of the now existing institutions of this type.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3000. Davis, J. E. *Psychological objectives in the physical program for the mentally ill*. *Occup. Therap. & Rehab.*, 1930, 9, 77-82.—The results of physical exercise should be evaluated in terms of the effect of this activity upon the organic and psychic life of the individual and not by quantitative and qualitative measurements. The first step in treating a regressed patient is to obtain an initial participation in some purposive activity. The swimming pool is used for this purpose. The second step is to transfer the activity of the individual from the swimming pool to other channels of therapeutic usefulness. Thus the firmly entrenched negativistic and bizarre habits of the regressed personality, which offer opposition to the customary enforced exercises, are avoided and the therapeutic value of exercise attained.—*C. W. Brown* (California).

3001. Demay, G., & Sizaret, A. *Perversions consécutives à une diphthérie grave*. (Perversions following a severe attack of diphtheria.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 53-57.—Following a severe attack of diphtheria in a 13-year-old girl resulting in temporary paralysis of both legs, growth ceased and a personality change occurred. She was expelled from boarding school and returned home. She began stealing from her parents' grocery and other stores. Physical maturity ceased; she became very emaciated. At meals she refused most food and drinks, but stole liquor and vinegar to drink between meals. Finally

she was arrested for stealing in Paris and committed to the infirmary. In confinement she appeared docile, but during the night stole eatables from the other patients. Although the family history was bad and the patient no doubt had a predisposition for instability, especially at puberty, the author contends that the diphtheria was not merely an accidental factor.—*M. B. Mitchell* (Yale).

3002. Falkenberg, W. *Fürsorgedienst in Heil- und Pflegeanstalten*. (Visiting nursing in sanatoria and infirmaries.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 140-148.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3003. Fetscher, —. *Randbemerkungen zur geistigen Hygiene*. (Marginal notes on mental hygiene.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 61-63.—This article stresses the need of mental hygiene for healthy persons. Any device that mechanizes work is of importance for mental hygiene. Everything which makes work easier, quicker and more certain should be used by individuals. The need of a common language such as Esperanto is of vital importance. The suggestion is made that it be the official language at the International Congress.—*H. S. Clapp* (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3004. Frank, L. *Kritisches zur Psychotherapie*. (Critical remarks on psychotherapy.) *J. f. Psychol. u. Neur.*, 1929, 38, 64-70.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. I*: 4760).

3005. Guthell, E. *Beiträge zur Frage der Zwangsgedanken*. (Contributions to the question of compulsory ideas.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 199-208.—The author presents the analysis of four cases showing the presence of obsessional ideas, three of them dealing with the fear of death.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

3006. Halberstadt, G. *Syndromes anormaux au cours de la psychose maniaco-dépressive*. (Abnormal syndromes in the course of manic-depressive psychosis.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 117-142.—The manic-depressive psychosis can be considered as an entity. Its symptomatology is well known—manic states, depressed states and mixed states. There exists, however, an abnormal symptomatology which is important to know and which makes it difficult to diagnose. This article constitutes a study of the schizophrenic, delirious, confusional, obsessional, psychasthenic and neurotic syndromes. A bibliography of 117 titles is appended.—*H. S. Clapp* (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3007. Henderson, D. K., & Gillespie, R. D. *A text-book of psychiatry for students and practitioners*. (2d ed.) London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1930. Pp. x+526. 18/.—This edition contains a number of minor additions and emendations which serve to bring it up to date. It covers a wide range of topics, gives a great deal of illustrative material, and has a definitely psychological orientation.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

3008. Hohl, M. *Psychische Hygiene und Volksaufklärung*. (Beispiel eines Vortrages für Laien-Propaganda.) (Mental hygiene and the popular explanation of it. Example of a lecture for the instruction of the layman.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 173-180.—The author upholds the view that

mental hygiene should not remain a theoretical science; one of the important, even if wearisome preliminary bits of work, is that of explanation for the masses. The article is an abstract of a popular lecture given in certain of the Palatine cities, and indicates the sort of material which such a lecture should encompass. It is intended primarily to show the way for such explanations.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Wellesley).

3009. **Hutchings, R. H.** *A psychiatric word book*. Utica, N. Y.: State Hospitals Press, 1930. Pp. 146. \$1.00.—A special word book, giving in small compass practically all of the technical words used by psychiatrists and psychoanalysts.—*J. C. Spence* (Clark).

3010. **Kirschner, L.** *Angst—Zwang—Mut.* (Anxiety—compulsion—courage.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 209-216.—Through the successful analysis of a compulsion case the author shows that the courage and energy necessary for the assumption of normal life is dependent upon the degree of the patient's insight into his difficulty and his success in surmounting it.—*R. H. Waters* (Arkansas).

3011. **Kogerer, H.** *Psychische Hygiene in Österreich.* (Mental hygiene in Austria.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 114-118.—Mental hygiene as such has been on a definite footing in Austria only since 1927, but many of its special functions have long been exercised by diverse agencies, such as vocational guidance bureaus, eugenic societies, juvenile clinics, organizations for rehabilitating attempted suicides, etc.—*G. W. Hartmann* (Pennsylvania State).

3012. **Kolb, —.** *Zum 50jährigen Bestehen der Anstalt Dalldorf (Wittenauer Heilstätten).* (The 50th anniversary of the Institute at Dalldorf (Wittenauer sanatoria).) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 162-164.—The author summarizes the steps in the development of the concept of mental hygiene which have led to the reorganization of the old Dalldorf Institute into the new Wittenauer sanatoria; he indicates some of the advances in the treatment of mental abnormalities which have occurred in the last 50 years.—*D. E. Johannsen* (Wellesley).

3013. **Komora, P. O.** *The twentieth year; a review of the National Committee's work during 1929.* *Ment. Hygiene Bull.*, 1930, 3, 1-9.—Reviews the committee's work in 9 fields: (1) summary of divisional activities; (2) background of the work; (3) community clinics; (4) surveys and studies; (5) hospital service; (6) statistical research; (7) consultation and advisory services; (8) personnel service; (9) educational activities.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

3014. **Lautier, J.** *Délires secondaires à la manie.* *Délires interprétatifs.* (Secondary delusions of mania and interpretive delusions.) *Ann. méd. psychol.*, 1930, 88, 163-176.—In most contemporary manuals of psychiatry the secondary delusions are neglected. They constitute those delusional states following in an undeniable fashion the true onset of periodic insanity and evolving in a chronic manner. Anglade's list of essential traits of their symptomatology is quoted in detail. Two case studies of interpretive delusions are given and it is clearly pointed out how they differ from the secondary delusions described by Anglade. The author therefore con-

cludes that the secondary delusions differ from primary interpretive delusions. Discussion: *Dupouy*: The two cases given by Lautier are unfortunate. It is not a question of a correspondence between hypomania and delusion, but of an association due to the coexistence of two constitutionally different factors. *Delmas*: Agrees with Dupouy that Lautier's patients remain hypomanic even after the appearance of delusions of the sort classified as hypomanic or manic, not secondary delusions. *Courbon*: With these two insane patients it is not a question of a true delusion of persecution, but of a pseudo-delusion. *Lautier*: The aim of this study has been to draw attention to those delusions following the onset of manic excitement, delusions that the manuals of psychiatry scarcely mention. *Capgras*: Agrees with Delmas' point of view. He is not a partisan of the notion of secondary delusions in mania. It is a question in this case of a psychosis that grows from a complex state; mania and delusions are expressions of two constitutionally different factors which are independent of each other. *Janet*: A case is cited of an author who was a patient of Janet's and who was possessed by ideas of grandeur. There was no trace of hypomania in this patient.—*H. S. Clapp* (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3015. **Lewis, N. D. C.** *Mechanisms in certain cases of prolonged schizophrenia.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1929, 9, 543-552.—In some cases of schizophrenia, the splitting is "longitudinal" in nature. It is seen in certain patients who recover from a schizophrenic attack but retain regression behavior in which they take refuge when in difficulty. Two tendencies are manifested by the patient: he remains in contact with the environment, and he withdraws from reality. No conflict between the two trends is apparent.—*S. J. Beck* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3016. **Lord, J. B. [Ed.]** *The Mott Memorial. Contributions to psychiatry, neurology, and sociology.* London: H. K. Lewis, 1929. Pp. 401. 21/.—This volume is made up of 31 papers contributed to the memory of Sir Frederick Mott by 35 of his pupils and contemporaries. Biographical details are given, together with reminiscences by Halliburton and a brief review of Mott's life and work by Von Monakow. Mott's interest in singing and the relation of the brain to speech and song are described by Aikin. The other papers cover a variety of subjects of current neuropsychiatric interest. There is also a complete bibliography of Mott's writings. Mapother writes on the desirability of accuracy in assessment of alcoholic morbidity, and Bernard Hart on the etiology of alcoholism. Pickworth contributes a review on the relation of mental disorder to deficient oxidation in the brain tissue. Other papers reflect Mott's interest in the development and pathology of the nervous system, in mental deficiency and heredity, and in mental hygiene. Articles by G. E. Smith, A. F. Tredgold, F. W. Edridge-Green, S. E. Jelliffe, and C. U. Ariens Kappers are also included.—*J. C. Spence* (Clark).

3017. **Luxenberger, H.** *Grundsätzliches zur kausalen Prophylaxe der erblichen Geisteskrankheiten.* (Some fundamentals of the causal prophylaxis of the inherited insanities.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hy-*

giene, 1929, 2, 164-172.—The author emphasizes the fact that although it is doubtful whether prophylaxis can prevent entirely the development of the unfavorable symptoms in a person who has the hereditary background for their development, there should be something done to halt further development of already existing psychoses. He urges eugenic ("causal") prophylaxis for the benefit of the race, although he emphasizes the importance of honoring social and cultural ethics on the subject, and claims that the rule of conduct for eugenic treatment is fundamentally empirical prognosis of heredity and not theoretical doctrines of heredity. Some of the results of investigations already made are given. The necessity of the opposing factors of individual mental hygiene and causal prophylaxis getting together and supplementing each other's work is emphasized; attention must be paid both to the living individual and to the yet unborn members of the race. Two difficulties in carrying out such a program as this would demand are: (1) the attitude of church and state toward sterilization and contraception, and (2) the old reproach that eugenics gets rid of the good as well as of the bad extreme. Eugenics is conceived as causal prophylaxis, and as such is a branch of mental hygiene; it is to be called into service where individual hygiene and symptomatic prophylaxis alone do not attain the desired end.—D. E. Johannsen (Wellesley).

3018. MacKinnen, I. H. The psychological content in a convulsive syndrome. *U. S. Vet. Bur. Med. Bull.*, 1929, 5, 951-957.—Report and discussion of a case with especial emphasis on the emotional accompaniments of the seizures.—C. M. Louttit (Hawaii).

3019. Meyers, G. E. Personality change in the course of general medical and surgical disorders. *U. S. Vet. Bur. Med. Bull.*, 1929, 5, 925-935.—During the course of a medical or surgical disorder some individuals show a decided change in personality which may develop into a psychosis. The possibility of such changes must be considered by the physician and such recognition may be of advantage in influencing the course of the illness and in aborting abnormal mental residuals.—C. M. Louttit (Hawaii).

3020. Pascal, —, & Vié, J. Etude critique des morphogrammes schizoïdes de Kretschmer. (A critical study of the schizoid morphograms of Kretschmer.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 154-163.—Kretschmer's theory of the schizoid morphology is critically evaluated. His theory has no resemblance to the endocrine morphology of the Italian school. He accords the activity of the internal glands only second place. He states that there is a relation between psycho-pathological states and the morphological properties. The authors give a brief summary of the theoretical conclusions drawn from their research on the morphology of schizophrenia. They affirm that their study renders unacceptable the coordination and subordination of psychology to a fixed morphography, of the functional to the static. The evolutionary parallelism of the two morbid states, morphological and psychological, is an effect and not a cause. Discussion: Guiraud: Attention is drawn to the point made by Pascal and Vié that the affective and more particularly the hebephrenic catatonia

can create by themselves morphological modifications, a fact which it is necessary to consider when one tries to establish the harmony between the various psychopathological constitutions on the one hand and the morphological properties on the other, as Kretschmer does.—H. S. Clapp (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3021. Rodiet, A., & Fribourg-Blanc, P. Influence de la guerre sur l'aliénation mentale à Paris. (Influence of the war on mental disease in Paris.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 5-24.—Although there was no increase in the amount of insanity in Germany and France during the Franco-Prussian War, there seemed to be an increase during the late World War. The longer duration and more people involved may make the difference. There is a disagreement as to the cause of the mental diseases manifested during the war. Some claim that the war was the primary cause, while others claim that latent constitutional defects were the primary etiological factor while the external conditions of war merely exaggerated them and brought them out. The psychoses found during the war were the same as those found during peace, although developing during the physical fatigue and emotional strain, overwork, and physical disease caused by war conditions. Some mentally diseased soldiers were able to serve very well while others deserted, were disciplinary problems of the worst kind, and endangered the lives of their companions. The war as a causal factor in mental disease has raised many problems in the care of ex-soldiers and the giving of pensions to them and their families. The number of mentally diseased in Paris since the war has not been as large as before the war.—M. B. Mitchell (Yale).

3022. Rodríguez Arias, B. La higiene mental en España y el futuro Congreso de Washington. (Mental hygiene in Spain and the coming Congress at Washington.) *Rev. medic. de Barcelona*, 1929, 11, 300-313.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 7222).

3023. Schneider, K. Die allgemeine Psychopathologie im Jahre 1929. (General psychopathology in 1929.) *Fortsch. d. Neur. Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1930, 2, 85-99.—A critical review of the literature. 38 titles are listed.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

3024. Schultz, I. H. Neurosenstruktur und Existenzialwerte. (The structure of neuroses and existential values.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 71-75.—Schultz searches for the main psychological sources of the neuroses and classifies them according to etiology. The following table of classification of neuroses is offered: (1) environmental neuroses (*Fremdneurosen*), mainly exogenic; (2) marginal neuroses (*Randneurosen*), mainly physiogenic; (3) stratified neuroses (*Schichtneurosen*), mainly psychogenic, and (4) nuclear neuroses (*Kernneurosen*) mainly characterogenic. In practice Schultz thinks it of prime importance to ascertain what existential values are endangered by the neuroses. A graduated scale of existential values is given. The main problem of successful psychotherapy is an examination of the legitimacy of value-judgments, and a revision of values.—H. M. Beckh (Munich).

3025. Somerville, H. Madness in Shakespearean tragedy. London: Richards, 1930. Pp. 207. 6/6.—Makes a study of Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, Lear,

Ophelia, Lady Macbeth, Goneril, Brutus, Timon and Constance from the point of view of the type of insanity from which they may most reasonably be supposed to have been suffering. The book is a kind of clinical case history of the characters mentioned.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

3026. Sommer, R., Wegandt, W., Römer, —, Kolb, —, & Simon, —. *Zur Frage der Arbeitstherapie in den Heil- und Pflegeanstalten.* (The part played by occupational therapy in the treatment and cure of patients.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 50-61.—The development of occupational therapy is traced at length. Work utilizing clay or paper is best adapted to occupational therapy because it is so easy to learn that even the least intelligent patient can master it. Also no special tools are needed when these materials are used. Occupational therapy frequently shortens the period of confinement of the patient.—*H. S. Clapp* (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3027. Sullivan, H. S. *Research in schizophrenia.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1929, 9, 553-567.—Psychic processes in adolescents and in schizophrenic patients are emphasized as fields for research in schizophrenia. Specific problems alluded to are: development of self-esteem in the individual with the "collapse of cosmic security" found in schizophrenics; types of situations which have lost meaning for the schizophrenic; hypochondriacal preoccupations and delusions in schizophrenic thought content; distribution of patients' interests over irrelevant material in the environment. Another major field of research is the evolution of maladjustive situations and an abstract scheme is presented indicating processes consequent on the individual's interaction with the environment.—*S. J. Beck* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3028. Thumm, M. *Die Sonderbehandlung der Trinker in den Heil- und Pflegeanstalten.* (The specific treatment of alcoholics in sanitaria and infirmaries.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 148-157.—The care of alcoholism thus far has been unsatisfactory. Non-psychotic alcoholics have found themselves in an unsatisfactory milieu when dealt with in institutions for the insane, and cures were not effected or only temporarily so. The establishment of special institutions becomes imperative and abstinence-sanatoria are being established after the pattern of "Am Steinhof" in Vienna. The author describes such an institution, "Haus Seeburg" in Konstanz. In this "haus" he claims a suitable milieu has been established and yet confinement insisted upon. No voluntary patients are accepted. The plan made possible is treatment in the institution, dismissal only when abstinence is established, a reintegrated personality and abstinence for life. The author states the qualifications for a "Hausvater." Treatment resorts to the instructional method, lectures and pictures, medical information, building up of life ambitions, involving strengthening of will and character, rather than working through hypnosis, Couéism, etc., although these methods may sometimes have to be resorted to. Good reading is furnished, also gymnasium opportunities, pleasant pastime and work. Patients are kept from six to nine months, for which period the author argues. These institutions keep in touch with the home, taking steps to better conditions before returning a patient

to it. Work, too, must be provided before dismissing a patient. Follow-up care is given. The author gives evidence of the excellent results these institutions are getting.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3029. Tredgold, A. F. *Mental deficiency. (Amenia.)* (5th ed.) London: Bailliere, 1929.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3030. Vaux, C. L. *Some results of unguided occupations.* *Occup. Therap. & Rehab.*, 1930, 9, 63-68.—A description, with some illustrations, of a collection of objects made by patients in the Central Islip State Hospital and produced of their own volition and without any guidance and direction of others. Although "the strong creative urge" and "the urge to self expression" are developed by this type of work, there is a waste of effort which argues in favor of the controlled and guided activities of occupational therapy.—*C. W. Brown* (California).

3031. Ventra, C. *Intelletto e carattere in rapporto ai postumi dell'encefalite epidemica.* (Intellect and character in relation to the after-effects of encephalitis lethargica.) *Manicomio*, 1928, 3, 197-244.—The author reports a study of five post-encephalitics, involving anomalies and modifications of character. He tries to demonstrate that character has a biological basis. A primary disturbance of intellect is not a necessary prerequisite to the pathological character changes of the post-encephalitic; rather the abnormal recoveries are to be viewed as suffering from a psychic trauma and responsibility graded according to the nature of the alteration.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

3032. Waetzoldt, —. *Psychiatrische und psychohygienische Reiseindrücke aus Nordamerika.* (Impressions of psychiatric work and of mental hygiene in a trip through North America.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 34-49.—The work done with the feeble-minded in the United States is discussed and much space is devoted to the facilities for care of the feeble-minded in Massachusetts and New York. Special mention is made of New York state's colonies for mental defectives. Industrial training is the exception there, and much emphasis is placed on the agricultural training given the boys and the domestic training given the girls. Massachusetts' system of care for the feeble-minded is highly praised and the work that Fernald did receives marked attention. The author reviews the parole system for mental cases. He also gives a detailed account of Adler's work at the Institute for Juvenile Research at Chicago and of Healy's work in Boston. He brings out the important part played by psychiatry and psychology in these institutions. The growth of the psychiatric work in prisons which started in 1917 at Sing Sing is traced up to the present. Space is also devoted to the work and aims of the preschool clinics and child guidance clinics. He brings out the part played by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in establishing demonstration clinics in cities which previously had none. The article closes with special emphasis placed on the need for mental hygiene and praise for Clifford Beer's part in the founding of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene.—*H. S. Clapp* (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3033. Wallon, H. *Délire verbal, idées de possession, d'irréalité, de négation.* (Verbal delirium, ideas of possession, of unreality and negation.) *J. de psychol.*, 1930, 27, 60-83.—A lengthy discussion of a single case in which the author discovered the phenomena mentioned. The author's aim in publishing the data is to start useful discussion.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

3034. Webb-Johnson, C. *Nerve troubles. Causes and cures.* New York: Stokes, 1930. Pp. viii + 94. \$1.00.—This book is a popular description of the causes and treatment of neurasthenia. Excessive worry and the use of drugs and stimulants are selected as the primary causes of nervous instability. The symptoms of nervousness to be found in children are briefly mentioned. The author stresses the rôle of heredity in the causation of neurasthenia and maintains that "nerve weakness" in either parent resulting from excessive alcoholism, worry and conditions incident to war may be transmitted to the children. The characteristic doubts and fears of the neurotic and the common symptoms of the hysteric are described. As measures for the treatment of neurasthenia the following are discussed: regulation of diet, abstinence from drugs and stimulants, development of emotional control through the will, rest, travel, isolation and massage. The author resorts to the concepts of psychoanalysis in endeavoring to explain the causes giving rise to neurotic behavior.—C. W. Brown (California).

3035. Wetzels, A. *Krankenhaus- und Entlassenen-Fürsorge als organisatorische Einheit.* (Hospital care and convalescent care as an organizational unit.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 129-140.—Convalescent care is a new development following hospital confinement, clinical analysis, and sanitarium care. The author emphasizes the great need of development of this field. He describes the experiment in Stuttgart covering the period 1925-1928. The work is concerned particularly with those cases where the social situation has lowered to a degree where the demand is urgent. In the main, psychiatric cases demand most attention. The author emphasizes that such convalescent nursing must be under hospital regulation to be effective. Cooperation with all existing welfare organizations, private and public, becomes necessary. Convalescent care often involves regulations with reference to dwelling places, protection from disturbing influences, arrangements for better care. Cooperation with civic authorities becomes a necessity. The new problem helps materially to solve the problem of hospital dismissal and after-care. It presents a vital situation that must be met, but shows many modifications and ramifications of the work which await solution.—A. B. Herrig (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3036. Weygandt, W. *Reiseindrücke von den Irrenfürsorge in Ägypten, Palästina und der Türkei.* (A traveller's impressions of the care of the insane in Egypt, Palestine, and Turkey.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 180-188.—A description of the accommodations for mentally diseased persons in three of the countries of the Near East.—D. E. Johansson (Wellesley).

3037. Wiehl, —. *Die Bedeutung der offenen Geisteskrankenfürsorge für die psychiatrische Aufklärung.* (The significance of out-patient care for psychiatric enlightenment.) *Zsch. f. psych. Hygiene*, 1929, 2, 99-109.—A symposium description of the various types of institutional parole current in Germany. In Cologne, supervised labor colonies facilitate readmission to industrial pursuits. Psychiatrists are themselves largely responsible for public apathy to asylum work on account of their "therapeutic nihilism" with certain disorders. Education of the community in problems of mental abnormalities is the major gain derived from psychiatric social work.—G. W. Hartmann (Pennsylvania State).

3038. Wiersma, E. D. *Psychology of dementia.* *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1930, 76, 1-42.—Dementia, defined as inability to maintain oneself in consequence of intellectual abnormality, is associated with no invariable physical defect, but psychologically it is always characterized by a lessened degree of consciousness, "a state in which external impressions or even the subject's own thoughts either cannot cross the threshold of consciousness, or do so only with difficulty, associations being formed, if at all, only imperfectly, so that the formation of syntheses is hampered." There is a lack of interest in the environment and thinking goes on at a lower level. An almost indistinguishable condition may be produced by exhaustion or intoxication. It is only quantitatively different from that normally present in many individuals who are usually described as "poor observers." In order to determine whether the latter also show other symptoms which are common in demented cases questionnaires were given to physicians and school teachers by means of which ratings were obtained of 2600 adults and 141 children on various qualities of temperament, intellect and character. From these data it was found that poor observers tend to be relatively inactive, lazy and impulsive, emotional and unintelligent. In them the primary function is strong, the psychical after-effect weak. Concentration of attention tested by a dotting apparatus, imagination indicated by word making and the hazy photograph technique, and stock of information are all below normal in these as in true demented. Learning experiments comparing cases of dementia with imbeciles show the latter to be much slower in mastering abstract material than motor skills, while the former are equally poor in both tasks. Lowering of consciousness is first manifested in senile and arterio-sclerotic dementia by disturbances of memory, in general paresis by a weakening of the psychical after-effect, in epilepsy by absent-mindedness and lessened activity, in schizophrenia by a "sinking in of the will function," and in parkinsonism by a narrowing of the motor consciousness. In regard to all these clinical types the author maintains that there is no essential difference, but only one of degree, between sane and insane.—M. A. M. Lee (Chicago).

3039. Epstein, J., & Young, J. J. L. *Similarities involved in the production of the catatonia of dementia praecox and the Parkinsonian syndrome of encephalitis.* *U. S. Vet. Bur. Med. Bull.*, 1929, 5, 843-849.—Report and discussion of two cases of dementia praecox, catatonic type, which bear a marked

resemblance to the parkinsonian syndrome of chronic encephalitis. It is suggested that such cases may indicate that subcortical centers are psychologically or functionally, if not pathologically, involved.—C. M. Louttit (Hawaii).

[See also abstracts 2937, 2948, 3108, 3310.]

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

3040. [Anon.] *Special survey bulletin*. San Francisco: Dept. Educ. Res., 1930.—The special survey bulletin of the Department of Educational Research and Service of the San Francisco Public Schools contains a study of the Commodore Stockton School. This school is located in the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown and is attended by some 1100 Chinese children. 80% of these children were born in California, the greater number in San Francisco. More than half of the parents were born in China. All the children speak Chinese as well as English, and 97.7% read Chinese. As one might expect, the American norms in intelligence tests and reading are higher than the norms attained by the Chinese children on these tests. The language handicap is undoubtedly a large factor in accounting for this lack of attainment.—(Courtesy J. Educ. Res.)

3041. [Anon.] *Selected bibliography on religion and magic*. *Primitive Man*, 1929, 2, 51-52.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3650).

3042. [Anon.] *Religious practices in the Rejab district*. *Sudan Notes & Rec.*, 1928, 11, 227-228.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3702).

3043. Bardavelidze-Lomia, V. [Ceremonials safeguarding childbirth among the mountaineers of Karthlia.] *Bull. Musée de Géorgie*, 1928, 4, 235-280.—The Georgian mountaineers, especially the Khevrusses, have scrupulously conserved in their social life the primitive conception of the impurity of the woman, particularly during parturition, when she is subject to the attacks of evil spirits. The author connects this conception with another, viz., that the woman's totem is inherited by her children. The entire complex of ceremonies accompanying the birth of a child bears witness that the child is regarded as the property of the mother and not of the father. This ceremonial shows traces of the earth-goddess cult. The idea connecting the parturient woman with the fruit-producing earth is manifested in the ceremony *dseoba*, a ceremony performed with a plough in the presence of the woman. The rôle of a priestess to the earth goddess is usually reserved for the woman.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3663).

3044. Bartlett, F. C. *The social psychology of leadership*. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 188-193.—In this paper the writer distinguishes and compares the different types of leaders to be found in any complex modern social group. Broadly speaking, there are three types, the institutional, the dominant and the persuasive. The first maintains his authority mainly because of the established social prestige attaching to his position; the second because of his personal capacity to dominate and impress his followers; the third because of his personal capacity to express and persuade his followers. Leadership is regarded as being of the nature of an interplay be-

tween the group led and the leader or institution of leadership; the character of this relationship is considered and discussed.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3045. Baumann, H. *Likundu. Die Sektion der Zauberkraft*. (Likundu. The section of magic power.) *Zsch. f. Ethnol.*, 1927 (Publ. 1929), 60, 73-85.—The scarcely known custom of the Likundu operation connected with the contemplative complex of a magical substance which has its seat in the intestines. Likundu is peculiar to a sharply limited area of western equatorial Africa and presents a highly interesting variation of a real preanimistic imagination. Baumann represents the circumstances at Pangwe in detail, discusses the extension of the Likundu, examines the sort of person generally operated on, tells the course of a "section," and studies the nature of the magic effect. He pays particular attention to the exclusion of related imaginary complexes.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3683).

3046. Bentley, M. A correction: Allport's "social facilitation." *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 42, 320-321.—Williamson (*Psychol. Monog.*, 1926, 35, 138-143) contended that Allport, in studying the alleged effect of facilitation in small working groups, had not taken into account an unlike number of trials made in isolation and in group-work. This contention rested on a misreading of the tables presented by Allport to support his point of view.—D. E. Johannsen (Well-sley).

3047. Bernard, L. L. *Standards of living and planes of living*. *Soc. Forces*, 1928, 7, 190-202.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. I: 4727).

3048. Bernard, Sister M. *Religion and magic among Cass Lake Ojibwa*. *Primitive Man*, 1929, 2, 52-55.—Miscellaneous notes, with emphasis on blood-letting, the sweat lodge, and the familiar Algonkian beings Memegwecio and Pagak. At the end there is a note on their social life, to the effect that there was no family or individual ownership of land.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3653).

3049. Bernfeld, S. *The foundations of Jewish ethics*. (Trans. by A. U. Koller.) New York: Macmillan, 1929. Pp. 265. \$2.50.—A compilation of excerpts from Rabbinical lore and other Jewish sources dealing with various phases of Jewish moral life. Each chapter is preceded by an introduction written by an authority on Judaism. The compiler himself contributes several introductions. There is an extensive general index and a bibliography citing the sources of the material.—A. A. Roback (Harvard).

3050. Both, K. [Ed.] *Religionspsychologie. Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für Religionspsychologie*. (The psychology of religion. Supplements to the *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*)—Contributions to the study of the soul and spiritual guidance in religion. Publications of the International Society for Religious Psychology.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3051. Bewig, Fr.-H. *Zur Frömmigkeit der heutigen Dorffrau*. (On the piety of the country woman of today.) *Dorfkirche*, 1930, 23, 11-13.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3052. Bogardus, E. S. Leadership and attitudes. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.*, 1929, 13, 377-387.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. I*: 6732).

3053. Bouron, N. Au Djebel Druze. Les coutumes et les moeurs. (Among the Djebel Druzes. Customs and manners.) *L'Asie Fr.*, 1929, 29, 190-196.—In this article the following matters are discussed: inheritance and right to make wills; courtesy of the Druzes; augury, dreams, superstitions; hygiene and sanitation; death and funeral customs.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 3706).

3054. Bowman, L. E. Community organization. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1002-1009.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

3055. Burgess, E. W. Communication. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 991-1001.—Discusses the marked trend toward the integration of the various forms of communication during 1929.—J. C. Spence (Clark).

3056. Calvert, E. R. Murder and the death penalty. *Nation*, 1929, 129, 405-407.—Some striking contrasts between England and the United States relative to this subject are noted. Of the murders in the United States 72% are committed by means of firearms; in England only 6%. Two-thirds of the persons murdered in England are women, but in the United States less than one-fifth. Murder in England is more frequently connected with passion; in the United States with mercenary motives. The United States executes three or four times as many persons in proportion to her population and also executes a higher percentage of persons actually sentenced to death than does England. The latter's low homicide rate is not due to the nature of the penalty but to the certainty of its infliction. The writer believes that capital punishment defeats its own purpose and that it will soon be abolished in England.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 7181).

3057. Case, C. M. A new kind of community study. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.*, 1929, 14 (Sept.-Oct.).—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 3535).

3058. Chapin, F. S. A home rating scale. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.*, 1929, 14, 10-17.—The construction of an objective scale for measuring the home environment would supply a quantitative substitute for subjective ratings of "fair," "good" and "excellent." It is assumed that desirable foster homes would rate high in socio-economic status and that undesirable foster homes would rate low. Socio-economic status was defined in terms of four elements susceptible of observation, and intensive analysis was then made of the detailed case records of 38 normal families having children in the nursery school of the Institute of Child Welfare of the University of Minnesota. In a substantial majority of cases the homes rated "excellent" by social workers scored high on the scale and vice versa. The conclusion is that home rating scales will be a useful quantitative check on the variation of judgments of social workers.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 3472).

3059. Chapin, F. S. The social psychology of speculation. *Standard*, 1929, 16, 80-84.—Speculation is based on confidence in the continuance of credit and credit in its turn is based on confidence. But confidence in the continuance of credit is based upon

a fundamental delusion. It is a form of self-deception because it is confidence in the unlimited continuance of credit. Due to the nervous tension of the market, the ordinary processes of economic reasoning about economic laws are vitiated. There are set in motion forces of an elemental nature such as fear, rage, hate and greed, sharpened and intensified by excitement in situations that involve self-preservation. Deprivation of credit becomes an attack on "rights" and the speculator fights for the "right" of business to expand. Thus the primitive wish escapes the censor of economic rationalism and striking out obliquely fastens on an abstract symbol of "right" or "freedom" and identifies its balked desires with denials of abstract right. Speculators are also victims of an escape-from-reality mechanism and suffer from acute temporary mental derangement.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 7124).

3060. Courbon, P. Impressions médico-psychologiques d'Espagne. (Impressions of Spain from the psychiatric viewpoint.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 97-116.—The characteristics and customs of various Spanish cities are analyzed by Courbon from the psychiatric point of view. The knowledge of the diversified conditions facilitates the detection of what is normal and morbid in the conduct of the inhabitants of these cities.—H. S. Clapp (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3061. David-Schwarz, H. Psychologische Wahrscheinlichkeit als Hilfe im Scheidungsfall. (Psychological probability as an aid in a divorce case.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1930, 2, 30-32.—Due to temperamental difficulties a couple seek a divorce. It is suggested that before they do so they separate for a half year in the hope that their temperamental incompatibility will be resolved. We are not told the outcome of the experiment.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

3062. Davy, G. La psychologie des primitifs d'après Lévy-Bruhl. (Primitive psychology according to Lévy-Bruhl.) *J. de psychol.*, 1930, 27, 112-176.—A critical discussion.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

3063. Dell, F. Love in the machine age. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1930. Pp. vii + 428. \$3.50.—The author traces in popular language the break-up of the patriarchal values now in process, and points out from the standpoint of modern psychiatric knowledge the inevitable effects upon sexual mores, personality adjustments and the growth of children. Special emphasis is laid upon the mating problems of youth and clarifying suggestions made.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

3064. Deonna, W. Superstitions actuelles. (Present superstitions.) *Rev. d'Ethnog.*, 1928, 9, 213-216.—A description of the chain-letter practice which has spread in recent years, and some remarks on its origin during the World War.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 3638).

3065. Di Tullio, B. Anlage und Kriminalität. (Predisposition and criminality.) *Zsch. f. d. ges. Strafrechtswiss.*, 1929, 50, 492-498.—All "real" criminals can be said, according to the author, to be constitutionally abnormal in varying degrees. This abnormality is produced by a biological inheritance

which causes the arrest of or an abnormal deviation in the evolution of the organism. The antisocial tendencies thus created are stimulated by other causal factors which favor the expression of recessive or latent antisocial personality traits. Thus, of all who live under unfavorable social conditions, only those become real criminals who have a predisposition based on original psychophysical anomalies. The recognition of this biological basis of crime gives further support to the fundamental concepts of Lombroso and encourages the claim that the prophylaxis and the therapy of crime must be more and more based on Lombrosian and positivistic ideas.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 7183*).

3066. Dubois, H. M. *La pédagogie appliquée à nos noirs d'Afrique*. (Principles of teaching applied to our African negroes.) *Africa*, 1929, 2, 381-403.—The defects of the African arise not so much from inability to reason as from adverse circumstances. The African child is exceptionally receptive until the age of puberty, but intellectually he frequently remains a child. His inferiority in both mental and physical resistance results directly from the misery of slavery and exploitation. Since the home environment is primitive, elementary notions of hygiene, morals, and religion must be developed in school. School-books which are based on facts and scenes familiar to Europeans should be discarded. In teaching languages, the direct method is better for the elementary stages; later, translations should be made frequently. Africans have displayed considerable aptitude for learning foreign languages.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 7144*).

3067. Fossler, H. R. Disturbances in breathing during stuttering. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1930, 40, 1-32.—Typical, recurrent patterns of breathing were observable for both normal speakers and stutterers. These patterns, however, were not definitely associated with the attempt to produce any particular sound or group of sounds. A few patterns were found to be characteristic of several individuals, while a few were found to be characteristic of only one individual. There was no significant difference between normals and stutterers with reference to expiration and inspiration. Stutterers were 52% more variable in time of inspiration and 46% more variable in time of expiration than normals. 13 normals and 13 stutterers were used as subjects in this experiment. The breathing curves were recorded kymographically.—*R. C. Travis* (Western Reserve).

3068. Frenkel, H. *Der Mörder der nicht aus Gewinnsucht handelt*. (The murderer who is not motivated by personal gain.) *Monatssch. f. Krimpsychol. u. Strafrechtsref.*, 1929, 20, 607-617.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 7186*).

3069. Fry, C. L. Organized religion. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1042-1051.—A report on the last Census of Religious Bodies.—*J. C. Spence* (Clark).

3070. Punes, M. R. *Endocrinología y criminalidad*. (Endocrinology and criminality.) Madrid: Morada, 1929.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3071. Galpin, C. J. Rural life. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1010-1016.—"The great social fact about farm people is the shift in their thinking and behaving. Having lost their old faith in the finality of

hard work and a good crop, they are seeking a new faith among the doctrines of practical social humanism."—*J. C. Spence* (Clark).

3072. Gilliland, A. R. A study of the superstitions of college students. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1930, 24, 472-479.—To Nixon's test of 30 rather common superstitions and prejudices, 10 others were added to make the total of 40 presented to two groups of students at the beginning and close of a course in psychology. The average superstitions in a liberal arts course group were less than in the evening course group of executives and skilled workers. In the results, the superstitions of each class were less after the course in psychology than at the beginning of the course. The better students had slightly less superstitions at the beginning of the course, but their advantages stand out in the amount by which they reduced these prejudices. The article includes a copy of the test presented.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3073. Goldberg, B. Z. *The sacred fire; the story of sex in religion*. New York: Liveright, 1930. Pp. 401. \$4.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3074. Gordon, D. H. The Zār and the Bhūt: a comparison. *Man*, 1929, 28, 153-155.—In southern Arabia, Zār is a concept which applies to any phenomenon which cannot be accounted for otherwise. It applies also to the evil spirit which causes epilepsy and hysteria. A thoroughgoing parallel is Bhūt, in northern India.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3708*).

3075. Grammont, M. *La psychologie et la phonétique. II. La phonétique diachronique*. (Psychology and phonetics. II. Diachronic phonetics.) *J. de psychol.*, 1930, 27, 31-58.—A review of the phenomena which intervene during the course of phonetic evolution. Many of these phenomena are unconscious. "They consist most often in facts of attention (or inattention), and more frequently of muscular rather than mental attention."—*N. L. Munn* (Pittsburgh).

3076. Griaule, M. *Mythes, croyances et coutumes du Bégamder (Abyssinie)*. (Myths, beliefs, and customs of Bégamder (Abyssinia).) *J. Asiatique*, 1929, 212, 19-123.—Beliefs in regard to animals and plants, as well as habits and customs of the people, are related in detail.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3688*).

3077. Groves, E. R. The family. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1017-1026.—Problems of the family, and especially problems of marriage, are being given increased attention. This article sums up what was done in 1929 on these problems, under *Organizations, Legislation, Studies and Investigations, Conferences, Foreign Countries*.—*J. C. Spence* (Clark).

3078. Hacène, A. *Les çofs Kabyles*. (The Kabyle çofs.) *Bull. Soc. de Geog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord*, 1929, 34, 39-63.—In former times, but to a lesser extent today, there were in Kabyle villages rival clans known as çofs. These clans vowed mortal hatred against each other and were apt to fight on the slightest pretext. While the majority of able-bodied males belonged to one of these classes, certain classes of individuals were definitely excluded. Such were the *marabouts* (nobility and clergy), who, on account of the esteem in which

they were held, were supposed to keep aloof from such quarrels. Musicians, negroes, and some other classes were also excluded. The chief causes of outbreaks between gofs were famine and violation of the *anaia* (protection accorded to refugees by members of a gof). Mediation in disputes was undertaken by the *marabouts*. The author describes several customs in vogue among the assembled members of a gof as well as others pertaining to village life in general.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3689).

3079. Halliday, W. F. *Psychology and religious experience*. New York: R. R. Smith, 1930. Pp. 320. \$3.00.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

3080. Herber, J. *Tatouages curatifs au Maroc*. (Curative tattooings in Morocco.) *Rev. d'Ethnog.*, 1928, 9, 179-187.—The author believes that while tattooing may have a medical effect, e.g., cauterization, yet the belief in the curative virtues of the practice lies solely in the magical powers which are attributed to the tattooed designs.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3690).

3081. Herbertz, B. *Kurzgespräche mit Strafgefangenen*. II. (Short conversations with prisoners. II.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1930, 2, 27-30.—A continuation from the preceding number of the attempts of the author through conversations with a prisoner to determine the reason for (in this article) withdrawal of a confession. The conversations reveal the fact that the prisoner is now laboring under the impression that he has been called to preach and hence his freedom is necessary.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

3082. Herskovits, M. J. *Race relations*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1052-1062.—Developments in the race problem during 1929, under the heads The Indian, The Immigrant, and The Negro.—J. C. Spence (Clark).

3083. Hopp, W. *Ein Blick in die Seele des Heiden*. (A glimpse into the soul of the heathen.) *Akad. Missionsblatt*, 1929, 17, 52-58.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3084. Israeli, N. *Variability and central tendency in aesthetic judgments*. *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1930, 14, 137-149.—This author finds that the law of central tendency holds for esthetic judgments and that with increasing age there is less variability and more agreement.—K. W. Oberlin (Harvard).

3085. Jenness, D. *The ancient education of a Carrier Indian*. *Nat. Museum Canada, Dept. Mines, Bull. No. 62 (Ann. Rep. for 1928)*, 1929. Pp. 22-27.—This paper gives a sketch of the culture of the Carriers and their early educational system before their migration across the Rockies. It is presumed that they are hardly distinguishable from neighboring Athapascan tribes. A profound change occurred after this migration. The development of the new educational system is sketched. Finally the modern decline is outlined. The advent of the European has broken down the aboriginal system of education without replacement by another which is as adequate.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3654).

3086. Jerusalem, W. *Das Denken der Naturvölker*. (The thought of primitive peoples.) Leip-

zig: Braumüller, 1929. Pp. xviii + 352. M. 7.00.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).

3087. Kagarov, E. [Substance and origin of wedding ceremonial.] *Sbornik Museya Antropologii i Etnografii Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1929, 8, 152-195.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3640).

3088. Kagarov, E. *Über einige russische Hochzeitsbräuche*. (Notes concerning certain Russian nuptial customs.) *Wien. Zsch. f. Volkskd.*, 1929, 34, 77-87.—These rites or customs fall into three categories: (1) prophylactic practices which have the purpose of protecting bridegroom and bride from evil spirits and the evil glance; (2) proleptic or anticipatory rites which are to assure the newly married the possession of certain good things of life, such as fertility, harmony, riches, etc.; (3) legal acts of an historical character which have been preserved for centuries as relics of an earlier stage in the regulation of marital affairs. Each custom is considered with reference to older known customs and fitted into a special nomenclature.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3709).

3089. Koperzhinskii, K. [A survival of sympathetic magic in the mower ceremony in Ukraine.] *Yubileinii Zbirnik na poshanu M. S. Grushevskogo*, 1929, 495-501.—At the time when the Ukrainian men mow the grass, their wives, remaining at home, perform particular ceremonies, walk in festive dresses, chanting, through the village, prepare meals for the mowers, imitate the action of mowing, etc. The author interprets these customs as survivals of sympathetic magic, i.e., the transference of the strength of the women to their husbands in order to increase the success of their work.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3670).

3090. Korvin-Krukovskaya, T. [A contribution to the history of witchcraft and magic tricks in India.] *Sbornik Museya Antropologii i Etnografii Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1929, 8, 196-214.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 3710).

3091. Kraus, O. *Ethik und ethische Gefühle*. (Ethics and ethical feelings.) *Ethik*, 1930, 6, 193-200.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3092. Lanier, L. H. *An analysis of thinking reactions of white and negro children*. *J. Comp. Psychol.*, 1930, 10, 207-220.—The author tested, by means of the Peterson Rational Learning Test, samplings of 12-year-old negro and white children in Nashville, Chicago, and New York. The responses were analyzed in terms of time, trials, unclassified errors, logical errors, perseverative errors, and rate. The results show that Nashville whites excel Nashville negroes reliably in time, perseverative errors and rate of response. Approximately 80% of the whites surpassed the negro averages in each case. The whites also excelled in unclassified and logical errors, but the differences were not large. There was no appreciable difference in trials. The Chicago results showed no reliable race differences, although the whites excelled in every criterion except rate of response. The New York negroes were markedly superior to the whites of that city in trials, unclassified errors and logical errors. Correlations of test factors with the skin color ratings of negro children were positive, but low and unreliable.—N. L. Munn (Pittsburgh).

3093. Larson, W. S. Measurement of musical talent for the prediction of success in instrumental music. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1930, 40, 32-73.—The purpose of this investigation was to determine the relation between the results obtained with the Seashore "Measures of Musical Talent" and achievement in instrumental music. The Seashore tests were found to be of value in the prediction of success in instrumental music. The study was made in a school system which had a well organized instrumental department.—R. C. Travis (Western Reserve).

3094. Lind, A. W. Occupational attitudes of Orientals in Hawaii. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.*, 1929, 13, 245-255.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 4609).

3095. Linevskii, A. [The rite called "the release" among the shepherds of Karelia.] *Etnograf. Issledovatel*, 1928, 2-3; 41-45.—The author throws light on the magic Karelian rite, the so-called "release" which protects cattle from ill-luck and evil spirits.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3671).

3096. Macy, J. Macaulay: historian to the people. *Bookman*, 1929, 70, 76-87.—A psychological analysis of Macaulay's character and abilities, used as a basis for a critical judgment of his writings.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3518).

3097. Mancì, F. Il delitto passionale. (Crimes of passion.) Torino: Bocca, 1928. Pp. 230. 16 lire.—In the early chapters of his volume, the author aims to distinguish the notion of passion from related concepts such as emotion, sentiment, and affection. Passions are positive and negative: the first tend to maintain, and the second to defend, the organism. The basic type of the first would be love, of the second hatred; jealousy constitutes the transition. There are no passionate crimes as such, i.e., crimes directly determined by a passion as a criminal impulse, but only a crime in a passionate condition; the passion *per se* is not the motive of the act but a conscious condition in which a specific motive may operate to produce a criminal reaction. A final chapter considers the problems of responsibility and punishability.—A. Angyal (Turin).

3098. Mead, M. Broken homes. *Nation*, 1929, 128, 253-255.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6711).

3099. Melvin, B. L. Age and sex distribution in relation to rural behavior. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1929, 23, 93-103.—The age and sex distribution of the population in a group appears to be a vital force in conditioning its action. The work in which the employed residents of villages are engaged has a distinct relationship to the size of the families and the distribution of age and sex. In villages where the older people predominate and control the group, action is standardized, lacks spontaneity, and is usually conducted by one of the institutions or well-organized organizations. A high percentage of people whose ages are fifty and above in a village is conducive to conflict. The fact that the older ages predominate among the farmers of New York but do not in the Middle West may account for the radical tendencies among farmers in the latter section and lack of them in the former.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7119).

3100. Meyer, J. J. Die menschlichen Körperteile

in ihrer Bedeutung für Schicksal und Charakter. (Parts of the human body and their meaning for destiny and character.) *Wien. Zsch. f. d. Kunde d. Morgenlandes*, 1929, 36, 108-135.—The magical beliefs which the author cites refer principally to the condition of various parts of the human body, from which predictions were made as to the future fortune of the individual. He mentions in detail the principal Sanskrit sources where such material exists.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 2711).

3101. Money-Kyrle, R. The meaning of sacrifice. London: Hogarth, 1930. Pp. 273. 18/.—The significance is that of expressed ambivalence toward the father or his substitutes.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

3102. Moos, J. C. The yardstick applied to musical talent. *Musical Quar.*, 1930, 16, 238.—Moos criticizes the attempts at music test construction which have been made by C. E. Seashore, J. Kwalwasser and M. Schoen. Fault is also found with the C. Cox study in which the IQ's of famous musicians (and others) were estimated.—P. R. Farnsworth (Stanford).

3103. Müller-Gerloff, H. Sammelbericht über die Entwicklung und die Systeme der Stimm- und Atemübungen. (A summary of the development and the systems of voice and breathing practices.) *Zentbl. f. Psychotherap.*, 1930, 3, 216-224.—A statement of the various methods and principles underlying a number of systems of vocal and breathing training.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

3104. Nelson, L., & Butt, N. I. Influences of formal schooling on consumptive tendencies in two rural communities. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1929, 23, 255-260.—Information gathered from 871 families in two Utah rural villages shows a striking correlation between the amount of formal schooling which the parents had received and the possession of certain utilities, such as household conveniences, automobiles, piano, phonographs, and so on. The authorities are led to suggest that the diffusion of these items of material culture is accelerated by schooling. There is also a correlation between the amount of indebtedness on the home and the possession of these utilities. This leads to the final proposition that schooling intensifies wants for the utilities under consideration so that immediate satisfaction involves contracting away a portion of the future income.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7120).

3105. Nielsen, J. T. A study in the Seashore motor-rhythm test. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1930, 40, 74-84.—20 students chosen at random and 20 students of the School of Music were tested on the Seashore photographic chronograph as used by R. H. Seashore. 10 of the latter group of students were ranked as being high and 10 as being low in rhythmic playing as determined by instrumental work. It was found that capacity for motor rhythm correlates significantly with musical ability and performance; furthermore, that motor rhythm can be slightly improved.—R. C. Travis (Western Reserve).

3106. Nikiforov, A. [The erotic element in Great Russian folk fairy tales.] *Khudozhestvennie Folklor*, 1929, 4-5, 120-127.—Russian literature, displaying an excessive interest in matters of sex, includes: (1) the purely erotic tale, simple and crude in its

plot, approaching in theme and treatment the Arabian fairy tales, the French *fabliaux*, etc.; (2) the erotic element as a stylistic, ornamental motif within the tale; (3) the erotic by-tale for the purpose of immediately attracting the hearer's attention; (4) erotic episodes having an important part in the tale's composition: such are episodes of the hero's bigamy, of the heroine's difficult task, of the hero's amorous adventures.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7174).

3107. Pulner, I. [Ceremonies and beliefs of the Jews in connection with pregnancy, women in confinement and newborn children.] *Etnograficheskii Voenik*, 1929, 8, 100-114.—Material and bibliography, collected by the author personally for a comparative study of popular medicine and folk-lore in connection with sterility and childlessness, pregnancy, birth and the newborn.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3645).

3108. Reik, T. Endphasen des religiösen und des zwangsneurotischen Glaubens. (Final phases of religious and neurotic-compulsive beliefs.) *Imago*, 1930, 16, 23-38.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3109. Rieger, H. Religion und Minderwertigkeitsgefühl. (Religion and the feeling of inferiority.) *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*, 1929, 2, 46-67.—Taking Lindworsky's point of view as a point of departure, the author considers the knowledge of actual circumstances as a kind of elementary self-existent experience, and points out in this connection that insight lies in the immediate perception of facts. Then it is shown that the concept of inferiority insight set forth by Rieger comes from an entirely different source and leads in an entirely different direction from the feeling of inferiority. The feeling of inferiority does not lie in a relational system which is related to the humanly unattainable, but in a system related entirely to the humanly attainable. It is always a comparison with human possibility to which the feeling of inferiority is oriented. Religion and the feeling of inferiority rest upon two diametrically opposed worlds. The feeling of sinfulness lies in a relational system which is related to God. This, however, is no feeling of inferiority, but the only feeling of equality which can combine all in one. It comes from the source of all religion, out of the inferiority insight of which testimony is borne in the statement: "There is no respect of persons with God."—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3110. Riley, W. The meaning of mysticism. New York: R. R. Smith, 1930. Pp. 102. \$1.25.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

3111. Röheim, G. Dying gods and puberty ceremonies. *J. Roy. Anthropol. Instit.*, 1929, 59, 181-198.—A psychoanalytic interpretation of initiation rites among primitive peoples and in the early Mediterranean civilizations. Many phases of them have a sexual connotation, as is evidenced in the use of musical instruments in Greece, of the bull-roarer in Australia, the shaving of the head, and the use of phallic symbols. The associations between puberty rites and trees are likewise phallic. The significance of the ritual of dying gods is reproduction.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3646).

3112. Römer, A. Das Bedürfnis nach Sinnhaftigkeit des Lebens. Psychologische Erhebungen unter den Besuchern von Volksbildungskursen. (The

need for meaningfulness in life. Psychological inquiries among those who attend courses for popular education.) Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1929. Pp. 105. M. 5.00.—The ultimate aim of this investigation might be stated in the question: Why the lack of interest in religious problems on the part of the great mass of people? Much which is of interest not only for the specialist but also for the one interested in practical religious work can be gathered from the results of the differentiated questionnaire used by the author. Chiefly because religio-psychological material on the anti-religious attitude accumulates from the most varied sources it is worthy of note that equally complete material from the positive point of view is coming to light. The fact that in spite of strong religious interest questions pertaining to religion are often answered negatively can be explained satisfactorily on the basis of the complacency of faith on the part of many persons studied, while over-valuation of knowledge, modesty, superficiality, force of authority and not least of all narrow-mindedness play a part. Thus much reflection is demanded here, particularly to answer the question set above.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3113. Root, A. R. Pitch-patterns and tonal movement in speech. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1930, 40, 109-160.—The author reports some basic facts as to the nature of pitch-patterns which must be considered in connection with satisfactory measurement of speech melody, communication of "meaning" through inflection, and the problems of the esthetics of speech. Perceptual pitch-patterns in speech syllables were described as tonal, smooth and definite, or as noisy, rough and definite. Speech sounds from phonographic records and the speaking voice were recorded photographically. The physical analysis of the pitch factor in speech based on wave-length readings shows the same characteristics and syllabic pitch-patterns that are found in the perceptual analysis. There seemed to be three main types of pitch fluctuations in speech.—*R. C. Travis* (Western Reserve).

3114. Saintyves, P. Le Mercredi des Cendres. (Ash Wednesday.) *Rev. Anthropol.*, 1929, 39, 178-196.—In early times the period from Christmas to Ash Wednesday, which corresponds roughly to the period of carnival, was also that period of the year in which spirits of various kinds could return to earth. Among the Romans this was a period for expiation and lustration. Originally the masques of carnival were intended to frighten the spirits of the dead. The pageantry of carnival time symbolizes the struggle between the dead and living, between winter and spring, between the old year and the new. The author describes many of the customs regarding carnival which were formerly in vogue in France and elsewhere. These ceremonies were originally intended to influence the weather, which changes in early spring. There is undoubtedly a relation between the burning of Mardi-Gras to ashes and rolling the figure in ashes. This may be an expiatory rite in connection with the follies of carnival. The Christian custom of having the priest trace the cross in ashes on the forehead of the faithful is probably also an expiatory rite. The author discusses many other customs connected with the period of carnival, no-

tably the lustral dances of monks and penitents, which were designed to drive away the spirits of the dead. He traces most of these customs back to pagan times.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 3647).

3115. Sanderson, D., & Nafe, R. W. *Studies in rural leadership*. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1929, 23, 163-175.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 7130).

3116. Schaer, K. F. *Das Anpassungsproblem*. (The problem of adaptation.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1930, 2, 1-3.—Every individual, in the course of his development, meets the problem of adapting himself to the demands of society, on the one hand, and to his own abilities on the other. The author distinguishes two types of adaptation, of which there may be many variations. These two types are distinguished chiefly in terms of the nature of the adaptation—to society or to their own individual abilities.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).

3117. Schneider, K. *Wie hat sich der Seelenführer zu verhalten?* (How should the spiritual advisor act?) *Zsch. f. Religionspsychol.*, 1929, 2, 67-85.—Considerations of spiritual diagnosis and therapy, in connection with practical application. The author recommends as methods: (1) the method of diagnosis beforehand, (2) a methodically regulated individual diagnosis, (3) therapeutic activity.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3118. Schweitzer, C. *Moderne Charakterologen und das Christentum*. (Modern character students and Christianity.) *Zeitwende*, 1930, 6, 153-172.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3119. Seashore, C. E. *Psychology in music: the rôle of experimental psychology in the science and art of music*. *Musical Quar.*, 1930, 16, 237.—P. R. Farnsworth (Stanford).

3120. Seligman, B. Z. *Incest and descent: their influence on social organization*. *J. Roy Anthropol. Instit.*, 1929, 59, 231-272.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 3649).

3121. Sinclair, R. D. *A comparative study of those who report the experience of the divine presence and those who do not*. *Univ. Iowa Stud.: Stud. Character*, 1928, 2, No. 3. Pp. 63.—On the basis of a point-scale self-rating test filled out by 550 students in elementary psychology, 50 extreme mystics and 50 extreme non-mystics were selected. Both groups were given a series of tests for sensory discrimination, motor abilities, intellectual traits and suggestibility. The non-mystics were decidedly superior in rate of tapping, eye-hand coordination, serial reaction, general intelligence and resistance to suggestibility. They did not, however, make better grades in the university. 74% of the non-mystics were men and 76% of the mystics were women.—B. Wellman (Iowa).

3122. Sorokin, P. A. *Rural-urban differences in religious culture, beliefs, and behavior*. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1929, 23, 223-238.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 7122).

3123. Speiser, F. *Die eleusinischen Mysterien als primitive Initiation*. (The Eleusinian mysteries as primitive initiation.) *Zsch. f. Ethnol.*, 1928, 60, 362-372.—An examination of the Eleusinian mysteries for the purpose of discovering elements of re-

lationship between these mysteries and the Australian and Melanesian initiation ceremonies. The Eleusinian mysteries in their older form were entirely in the hands of women. Women were the productive laborers and cultivated the fields without the help of the men. The Eleusinian mystery cult in the control of women parallels the Greek economic structure. Speiser finds the same elements of initiation in the ceremonies of this cult as exist in the Australian and Melanesian initiation ceremonies. The purpose of the ceremonies was to secure a guarantee of food by bringing the novice into contact with the power behind the food (Demeter), the process of which life energy was transferred to man, who in this way acquired immortality. The ethnological penetration of the problem of the mysteries serves as a corrective to many erroneous interpretations.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 3678).

3124. Spinden, H. J. *Linguistic evidence of racial equality in intelligence*. *Eug. News*, 1930, 15, 49.—The handicap of a language poor in abstract concepts may partly account for racial differences in achievement.—R. K. White (Stanford).

3125. Stanley, D. *The science of voice*. New York: Fischer, 1930. Pp. vi + 327. \$4.50.—This is the work of three authors, and is accordingly split into three sections. Section 1 is by Stanley S. A. Watkins, a physicist. It concerns the basic physical principles of sound. Section 3 is by Douglas Stanley and Alma Stanley. This portion of the book is entitled "Musicianship and Interpretation." It gives a condensed account of the anatomy of musical scales, time, accent, rhythm, cadences and the like—material generally found in harmony manuals. Section 2, by Douglas Stanley, constitutes the major portion of the book and is obviously the volume's *raison d'être*. Stanley is a teacher of voice and a student of physiology and physics. From these sources he has assembled what he claims to be the scientific rules of vocal technique. These rules are presented in 25 chapters, which discuss such topics as voice register, resonance, cavities, energy distribution, breath, relaxation, vowels and consonants, the vibrato, the slur, the attack, etc. With the exception of an occasional mention of consciousness, no reference is made to psychological research or to psychology. There is practically no bibliography. There are numerous diagrams and charts. The chapters are brief, but numerous.—P. R. Farnsworth (Stanford).

3126. Stolte, H. *Die erworbene Beschauung*. (Acquired contemplation.) *Zsch. f. Aesthet. u. Mystik*, 1929, 4, 333-343.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3127. Symonds, P. M. *An analysis of tact*. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 241-254.—The results of an attempt of a graduate class in psychology and a research class in secondary education at Teachers College, Columbia University, to determine the habits which go to make up tact. These classes and others accumulated a list of 1173 items illustrative of actions over-emphasizing self, annoying to others and the like. These were then submitted to analysis on the basis of frequency of occurrence and degree of annoyingness on a five-point scale. The results are given for both analyses in a six-page chart.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

3128. Taylor, C. C. Farmers' movements as psychosocial phenomena. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1929, 23, 153-162.—A movement is an attempt on the part of a large segment of society, often of some specific society, to accomplish an economic or social adjustment of factors and conditions which are, or are believed to be, in maladjustment. Light is thrown on causes for the origin, growth, and decline of any specific movement by correlating its cycle with other cultural trends such as those of the geographic, economic, political, religious, and possibly ethnic factors. A movement which is sufficiently persistent, as has been the farmers' for seventy years, to be constantly and even militantly represented in the economic and political life of a nation, is an index to a consciousness of a real social maladjustment and will continue to be represented by farm discontent, and consequently by a farmer movement, until it accomplishes a degree of the adjustment for which it strives.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7127).

3129. Thimme, W. Augustins Selbstbildnis in den Konfessionen. Eine religionspsychologische Studie. (Augustine's self-portrayal in the Confessions. A study in the psychology of religion.) Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1929. Pp. 112. M. 4.00.—The author's aim is to examine critically and explain everything in Augustine's *Confessions* which refers to his development in the religious life, and then to represent sympathetically the outcome of this development as an individual, living whole in its unity and coherence. The consideration is first genetic and then phenomenological.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3130. Thurneysen, E. Die Stellung der heutigen Jugend zur Religion. (The attitude of present-day youth toward religion.) *Zwischen den Zeiten*, 1929, 7, 541-560.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3131. Thurnwald, R. Social systems of Africa. *Africa*, 1929, 2, 352-378.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3700).

3132. Totah, K. Al-mar'ah w-al-ta'lim 'inda al-'arab. (The Arab woman and education.) *Al-Mukhtaf*, 1928, 73, 164-167.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6077).

3133. Traub, F. Zur Frage der Glaubensbegründung. (The foundation of faith.) *Christ. u. Wiss.*, 1930, 6, 57-66.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3134. Tucker, B. R. The gift of genius. Boston: Stratford, 1930. Pp. 252. \$2.50.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

3135. [Various.] Proceedings of the National Conference of Social Work. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1930. Pp. 682.—Reports given by various workers on sociological and closely related problems at the conference held at San Francisco in 1929. In the paper on "Education in Penal Institutions" Austin H. McCormick holds that education for prisoners has been too long dominated by the moralistic estimate of its function. We should not differentiate the problem of the education of prisoners from that of adults outside. The chief need is a large and competent staff to give instruction in the branches of the fundamentals, in vocational education, in health, cultural and social education. Social education is most important and should involve the guards and foremen as well as the instructors in

training the prisoners in living as members of a social group. Inmate community organizations are of great value in this respect. In the section on "The School and Delinquency: Every School a Clinic" Elizabeth L. Woods sees the extension of clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of the adjustment difficulties of school children as an asset to the community. The intelligent cooperation of teachers is necessary in the treatment and detection of maladjustment by the clinic. However, the big problem is to establish as the goal in education the establishment of wholesome attitudes toward life rather than the acquisition of text-book information. Papers by E. Van Norman Emory and by Almena Dawley stress the need of cooperation between the pediatrician, social worker, clinical psychologist, and the psychiatrist in the mental hygiene clinic, and co-operation of the clinic with the community. Frederick H. Allen writes in "The Evolution of our Treatment Philosophy in Child Guidance" that "Our treatment philosophy seems to be swinging away from the child and toward working out with the parents and other adults their own problems which cause them to adopt attitudes and relationships with children which cause disturbances in the growing up process." The important part the teacher can play in child guidance is illustrated by Elizabeth Dexter in a paper on "Mental Hygiene in our Schools." George S. Johnson describes the development of a mental hygiene program as an educational venture in rural Colorado in the section on "Mental Hygiene as a Broad Educational Venture."—N. Goldman (Clark).

3136. Villinger, W. Kriminalbiologie. (Criminal biology.) *Fortschr. d. Neur. Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1929, 1, 493-513.—The purpose of criminal biology is to evaluate the entire life, both somatic and psychic, in the recognition and nature of the criminal. It classifies criminals according to the principles of modern psychology, psychopathology, individual constitution and hereditary biology. Criminal biology differs from criminal psychology in that it takes into consideration the biologic fundamental principles of personality, and from criminal sociology through the consideration of the individual personality, and from criminology by showing that criminal acts are definite expressions and contents of life. The crime, as the expression of the personality, may be either more endogenic or more exogenic. There is also discussed the type of criminals, classified according to characterologic and differential psychological criteria.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7192).

3137. Von Liszt, E. Die Kriminalität der Jugendlichen in Berlin in den Jahren 1926 und 1927. (Juvenile delinquency in Berlin during 1926 and 1927.) *Zsch. f. d. ges. Strafrechtswiss.*, 1929, 50, 505-523.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7189).

3138. Von Rohden, G. Kirche und Sexualethik. (Church and sexual ethics.) *Ethik*, 1930, 6, 264-272.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3139. Wagner, A. H. An experimental study in control of the vocal vibrato. *Psychol. Monog.*, 1930, 40, 160-212.—The purpose of this study was to determine the possibilities of control and development of the vocal vibrato. Phonographic records of the

voices of the best artists were used with adults of both sexes and pre-adolescent boys. Artists' tones were used as models to establish concepts of beautiful vibrato, followed by a period of training in producing refinements in control of the rate and extent of oscillation of the vibrato. The refinements both in rate and extent of the vibrato can be produced through training; furthermore, both adults and children can be taught to sing with vibrato.—*R. C. Travis* (Western Reserve).

3140. Weatherhead, L. D. *Psychology in service of the soul*. New York: Macmillan, 1930. Pp. xix + 219. \$2.00.—The belief of Pfister, of Zurich, that "Pastors will have to get away from the time-honored practice of offering to a troubled man only the consolation of prayer and faith," is shared by the author. The chapter on "Psycho-Religious Healing" offers a basis for the author's belief. He states that "Disharmony of the soul is often manifested by physical symptoms" and is of the opinion that one who knows theology and psychology is best qualified to treat these cases, many of which lie outside the sphere of the physician or surgeon. Many case illustrations are given to prove this point. Other chapters in the book deal with specific manifestations and methods of reducing them to the normal aspect; principles for cure are submitted and the general discussion is supplemented by excellent illustrations which make the case study easily understood by the lay reader.—*E. T. Burr* (Vocational Adjustment Bureau).

3141. Westermann, D. The linguistic situation and vernacular literature in British West Africa. *Africa*, 1929, 2, 337-351.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3701).

3142. Wheeler, D., & Jordan, H. Change of individual opinion to accord with group opinion. *J. Abn. & Soc. Psychol.*, 1929, 24, 203-206.—The effect of the opinion of the group upon individual opinion is almost three times as great as chance individual effect. The opinion of the group inhibits disagreeing individual opinion by almost one-half.—*C. H. Johnson* (Boston Psychopathic Hospital).

3143. Wimmer, A. *Gestehen und Leugnen im Strafprozess*. (Confession and lying in criminal trials.) *Zsch. f. d. ges. Strafrechtswiss.*, 1929, 50, 538-596.—An analysis of the administration of justice as influenced by certain attitudes of the criminal. The author warns against the practice of permitting these attitudes to influence the sentence, and maintains that the confessions of the criminal, the telling of lies, or the general behavior of a defendant during his trial should not influence the sentence. Only the use of experimental psychology can determine whether or not the defendant's behavior during his trial throws any light on his personality traits.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7169).

3144. Winch, W. H. Christian and Jewish children in East End elementary schools. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 20, 261-273.—The findings in this paper are based on some 14 years' inspectorial experience in East End London schools. The writer's conclusions are that Jewish children attending these schools are superior intellectually to Christian children, much of this superiority being due not to race but to a superiority of social class. Nevertheless, when children of the same social class were compared the Jewish chil-

dren still showed some intellectual superiority, the differences between the two sets of girls being less than that between the two sets of boys. Handwriting, taken as an index of manual dexterity, showed Christian girls to be superior to Jewish girls, and the two sets of boys nearly alike. Except in the case of the writing of Jewish girls, the variabilities within the same age groups of the Jews were slightly less marked than those of the Christians.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3145. Wirz, P. *Der Reisbau und die Reisbaukulte auf Bali und Lombok*. (Rice cultivation and its cults in Bali and Lombok.) *Int. Arch. f. Ethnol.* (Supp.), 1929, 30. Pp. 66.—The author describes the ceremonies connected with the work in the fields, particularly the preparation of the rice field, etc. The characteristic cult of rice cultivation in Bali embodies the Indonesian's idea of a rice mother and a rice soul. The conception of the rice soul is assimilated in a peculiar manner with the Hindu idea of a goddess of rice cultivation. Balinese rice ceremonials are important both before and after the harvest. In addition to general ceremonies to insure fertility, ritual ceremonies are used to avert dangers which may threaten the plants and the grain: rice diseases; weeds; robbery in the fields. The ceremonies represent a mixture of animism and magic intermingled with elements of Hindu culture.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3703).

3146. Wirz, P. *Der Reisbau und die Reisbaukulte der Oloh-Ngadju und der benachbarten Stämme von Südöst-Borneo*. (Rice cultivation and the rice cults of the Oloh-Ngadju and of the neighboring tribes of southeastern Borneo.) *Mitt. d. Geog.-Ethnol. Gesellsch. Zurich*, 1926-1928, 1928, 67-88.—This article is from the author's projected work on rice cultivation and the customs connected with it throughout Indonesia. He relates here the mythical origin of the rice plant, its legendary revelation to man, and how man came to know of the existence of the rice-soul. A list of tabus relating to rice fields, descriptions and pictures of rice idols and a song of praise to the rice-soul are given fully.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3722).

3147. Wood, A. E. *Crime*. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1027-1041.—Outstanding events and researches in criminology during the year 1929.—*J. C. Spence* (Clark).

3148. Woodhouse, C. G. The status of women. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1091-1096.—*R. R. Wiloughby* (Clark).

3149. Woytinsky, Wl. *Lebensmittelpreise, Beschäftigungsgrad und Kriminalität*. (The price of food products, employment rates, and criminality.) *Arch. f. Sozialwiss. u. Sozialpol.*, 1929, 61, 21-62.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 4714).

3150. Young, L. A. Modern American scientific approach to criticism: psychological and sociological. *Letters* (Univ. Kentucky), 1929, 3, 8-18.—Judged in comparison with other contemporary methods, scientific criticism is given a favorable verdict.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7176).

3151. Zänker, —. *Das religiöse Erlebnis, sein Inhalt und seine Entstehung*. (The religious ex-

perience, its content and origin.) *Neue kirchl. Zsch.*, 1929, 40, 839-861.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3152. Zarncke, L. *Die Bedeutung des Protestantismus in der Ehekrise der Gegenwart.* (The meaning of Protestantism in the marriage crisis of the present.) *Die Frau*, 1930, 37, 262-273.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3153. Zelelin, D. *Ein erotischer Ritus in den Opferungen der altaischen Türken.* (An erotic rite in the sacrifices of the Altai Turks.) *Int. Arch. f. Ethnog.*, 1928, 29, 83-98.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3724).

3154. Zelenin, D. ["Savior's beard." An East-Slavic agricultural mowers' ceremony.] *Etnograficheskii Vestnik*, 1929, 8, 115-134.—An analysis of a ceremony where the mowers leave a piece of the field unmowed, and bind, break up, and decorate the unmowed ears, or put bread and salt under them. The author, who rejects the theories of Mannhardt, Frazer and others, explains the ceremony under analysis as a magic sowing of grain with the intention of prolonging the crop of the given year into the following year, retaining the fertile strength (*mana*) on the same field, or transferring this strength to the ground by burying the unmowed ears in the earth.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3682).

3155. Zelenin, D. [Tabu of words in nations of eastern Europe and northern Asia.] *Sbornik Muzeya Antropologii i Etnografii Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1929, 8, 1-151.—With the people of Eurasia the basis of tabu words is the belief that the utterance of tabu words frightens away the prey. To a great extent this perception is shared by hunters and fishermen. Besides this category of tabus there exists another developed in the intercourse of family life. A number of tabus are connected with a belief in a certain spirit, the master of the forest, who is hostile to spirits of the water; others are used in the bee, silk moth, and other industries.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 3725).

3156. Zimmerman, C. C. *Selective rural-urban migration.* *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*, 1929, 23, 104-115.—This paper gives a short history of attempts which have been made to show that migration between rural and urban districts selects individuals on the basis of certain innate physical, mental, or social characteristics, and gradually leads to the depletion of the farmer-peasant class. It shows that the data do not bear out such a conclusion, and finally concludes that, as far as innate characteristics are concerned, the most reasonable hypothesis of selection is chance or random selection. Six statistical methods for testing this theory of chance migration are suggested.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 7123).

3157. Zurkühlen, H. *Todesstrafe und Kriminalstatistik.* (The death penalty and criminal statistics.) *Zsch. f. d. ges. Strafrechtswiss.*, 1929, 50, 652-656.—(Soc. Sci. Abst. II: 7193).

[See also abstracts 2869, 2889, 2908, 2944, 2952, 2954, 2957, 2969, 2971, 2972, 2974, 2994, 2977, 3016, 3021, 3025, 3093, 3172, 3174, 3204, 3221, 3224, 3230, 3231, 3242, 3244, 3249, 3255.]

INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

3158. Angles, A. *Restriction of output.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 248-257.—Various

examples are given of this factor and its symptoms and causes are discussed. Its remedy is believed to lie in the promotion of confidence between the various factions in industry.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3159. [Anon.] *The uses and abuses of time study.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 26-33.—This records a discussion on the essential differences between the mechanical and the psychological attitudes towards the worker, between the efficiency engineer and the industrial psychologist.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3160. [Anon.] *A study in vocational guidance.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 124-138.—This paper gives a brief summary of one of the earliest experiments in vocational guidance carried out in England. A full account of the experiment has already been published in *Indus. Fatigue Res. Board Repr.* No. 33.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3161. [Anon.] *Selection tests on the German railways.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 201-204.—This paper is based on a lecture given in Dresden by Glasel. It describes the nature of the tests regularly used with applicants for the German railways.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3162. [Anon.] *Industrial psychology in Europe.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 264-267.—This article gives a brief account of the organization of industrial psychology in Europe. It is based on a survey of fifteen countries which was prepared by the International Association of Psychology and Technopsychology.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3163. [Anon.] *Evidence on the value of psychology applied to vocational guidance.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 295-301.—A summary of the results of a number of independent experiments carried out in various parts of England. Its object is to determine whether the vocational guidance methods adopted are proving to be valid and reliable.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3164. [Anon.] *Vocational selection in two firms.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 367-372.—A summary of two papers read at a meeting of the Institute by the investigators concerned on the use of psychological tests in their firms. Descriptions of the tests used are given.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3165. [Anon.] *Vocational guidance in Germany.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 454-456.—This paper is based on a communication from Gieme, Technische Hochschule, Stuttgart. It gives an account of the methods of vocational guidance used in the state-controlled district vocational offices in Germany. Some of the tests used are described. In many bureaus the old statistical method of scoring the tests is being replaced by an observational method. Temperament tests as such are scarcely known and little attempt is made to establish the psychology of personality on a physical basis.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3166. Bartlett, R. J. *The emotional appeal in advertising.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3,

104-108.—An outline is given of the ways in which an advertiser must take into account not only the intelligence, but also the feelings and instincts of prospective buyers.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3167. Bartlett, R. J. Advertising and the will to buy. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 18-25.—In earlier articles the appeal of advertisements to the intellect and to the emotions was discussed. In this one the writer distinguishes between different types of will and decision, and explains the special kind of appeal appropriate to each type. He also discusses from the advertisers' point of view the acquisition and breaking up of habits.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3168. Bevington, S. The psychologist's contribution to factory planning. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 39-41.—Discusses the nature and scope of the work done by the Institute.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3169. Bevington, S., & Miles, G. H. Some improvements effected by the Institute. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 86-97.—Describes the changes made in a fancy goods factory as a result of an investigation of the Institute. Photographs of some of these improvements are included. The increase in individual output consequent upon the improvements appears in each case to have been considerable. It was not possible to obtain satisfactory statistics of the economic results accruing, but the investigator was satisfied that the girls had improved not only in the quality and quantity of their output, but also in their health and general well-being.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3170. Bevington, S., Miles, G. H., & Roberts, G. An investigation in a tapestry factory. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 160-166.—An account of improvements in health and efficiency produced by changes in the working conditions of pieceworkers, by the division and reallocation of tasks, and by a better distribution of rest pauses. As a result of the modifications introduced the total wages of the group investigated increased by 10% and there was a notable improvement in the health of the workers.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3171. Bur. Pub. Person. Admin. Staff. Suggested tests for senior file clerk. *Pub. Person. Stud.*, 1930, 8, 35-39.—For selecting senior file clerks whose work involves relatively difficult and complicated clerical indexing and filing a battery of tests is proposed, including tests designed to measure memory for oral directions, knowledge of filing information, terms and practices, ability to file alphabetically, ability to understand and follow written directions, and ability to analyze filing situations. This test battery is to be supplemented by the education and employment history of the candidates. Of the tests only those of ability in alphabetical filing and of the ability to understand and follow written directions have been standardized.—*K. M. Cowdery* (Stanford).

3172. Calverton, V. F. Careers for women—a survey of results. *Current Hist.*, 1929, 29, 633-638.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6710).

3173. Ceol, C. Preparazione e scelta degli operai per l'organizzazione scientifica del lavoro. (The

training and selection of workers.) *Organizzazioni sci. del lavoro*, 1928, 498.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6513).

3174. Chase, S. Slaves of the machine? *Harpers*, 1929, 158, 480-489.—A consideration of the effect of modern machinery upon the men who operate it. Less than half of the factory workers are slaves in the sense that they are submitting to the rhythm of machines outside their own control. There seems to be no evidence that modern industry is ruining the bodies of workers. Increased use of fatigue measures and charts will decrease the danger of employees doing work for which they are temperamentally unfitted.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6523).

3175. Earle, F. M., & Macrae, A. Tests of mechanical ability. *Nat. Instit. Psychol.*, 1929, Rep. No. 3.—Mechanical ability or machine sense is defined as the ability to grasp and to employ the mechanical principle involved in the use of machines and implements. To devise a vocational test which would disclose and estimate this ability satisfactorily and to examine the psychological and other factors entering into and influencing such a test were the main objects of the investigation in this paper. The tests employed consisted in putting together the parts of simple mechanisms. The writers describe the successive improvements their method underwent; after being individually applied to over 600 adolescents and young adults it was standardized. Factors found to influence success in the tests included the ability to perceive relations of space and form, general intelligence (*g*) and manual dexterity. It appeared that these three factors operated in different degrees, in accordance with the kind of mechanical ability required for different trades: the work of the fitter, e.g., seemed to depend upon all three factors to an approximately equal degree; that of the electrician less on dexterity but more on *g* and form perception ability; that of the smith only to a small degree on any of the three factors. Their conclusion was that the tests studied were of diagnostic value for boys up to 15 or 16 years of age whose training had not been in any way specialized, but that for older lads about to enter particular trades it would be necessary to apply additional tests which would yield more detailed information about the three factors involved.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3176. Earle, F. M. Is vocational advice worth giving? *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 3, 40-44.—The writer concludes, regarding the achievements of the psychologist in the allied problem of vocational selection, "we may agree that the possibilities of a vocational advice which is reliable and worth giving are by no means remote."—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3177. Earle, F. M. Factory, school and home. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 319-323.—The problem of vocational adjustment affects 90% of the population of England between the ages of 14 and 16. This paper discusses the connection which should exist between factory, school and home if the problem is to be satisfactorily solved. The part which vocational guidance could play in helping on this solution is indicated. It is suggested that all post-primary courses from the age of 11 "should be

plainly directed towards some particular vocational goal."—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3178. Earle, F. M., & Macrae, A. Choosing a career. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 132-143.—A summary of two papers which discuss the scope, methods and value of vocational guidance experiments. Actual cases are cited in illustration of the writer's contentions.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3179. Filippini, A. La selezione psicotecnica del personale ferroviario. (Vocational selection of railroad personnel.) *Riv. tecn. d. ferrovie ital.*, 1929, 4, 148-157.—Deals with the critical testing of selective measures for locomotive engineers, and the practical worth of such methods.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

3180. Fox, C. B., Manning, W. H. O'N., & Miles, G. H. An investigation in a telephone factory. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 348-353.—The account of an investigation carried out in the assembly department of a telephone factory in which output had for some time fallen below the desired minimum. A saving of over £1500 a year resulted from consequent alterations made in working conditions, organization, and methods of inspection, and the output increased.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3181. Fox, R. M. Psychology of the workshop. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 205-212.—A reprint from *Nineteenth Century and After*. It is suggested that the remedy for modern industrial problems, which are largely due to ugly surroundings and monotonous work, lies with the psychologist rather than with the efficiency engineer. To gain satisfaction the worker requires expression for his personality in industry.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3182. Fraser, J. A. Skill and speed in cotton weaving. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 162-165.—An account of an investigation undertaken to ascertain the quantity of cloth produced in a given time as a percentage of the quantity that would have been produced had all the looms continued to run without interruption; efficiency is thus inversely related to the number of loom stoppages, and an operator's ability consists in her capacity to restrict both the number and the duration of stoppages. In the paper an analysis is made of the essential abilities which make for efficiency. They are classed in two groups; physical characteristics, such as good eyesight and delicate sense of touch; and mental qualities, such as general intelligence, power to distribute attention, etc. It concludes with a discussion of the means of choosing operators who possess the essential abilities.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3183. Fraser, J. A. The machine and the worker. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 384-388.—Alterations in machine design and in methods of working resulted in a 25% increase in the output of a toffee-wrapping machine. This did not appear to involve additional effort on the part of the workers. Tables and a set of graphs are given.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3184. Frisby, C. B.; Manning, W. H. O'N., & Miles, G. H. A second investigation in a retail

store. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 261-266.—The problem to be solved in this case was that of reducing the time during which customers were kept waiting for their change. The introduction of a number of small improvements, including such things as the rearrangement of the working bench, the provision of seats, and the improvement of lighting and ventilation increased the speed of working and at the same time abolished the atmosphere of nervous tension formerly evident during rush times.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3185. Harding, D. W., & Manning, W. H. O'N. A study of fruit sorting. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 423-432.—The problem was to obtain a high degree of efficiency from a staff who, owing to the shortness of the season and the perishable nature of the fruit, were engaged in entirely different work for the greater part of the year. An important part of the investigation consisted in an analysis of certain skills which the work demanded. Improved training methods based on movement study, improvement in layout, reduction in the size of the work unit and the introduction of rest pauses were followed by a great increase in efficiency and a decrease in monotony.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3186. Hudson Davies, A. N. Lighting in the factory. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 377-385.—Better lighting has been seen to have a direct relation to increased production, greater accuracy, reduced accident risks, less eye-strain, less fatigue and better supervision and inspection. In this article the more common faults in systems of daylight and artificial illumination are examined, their effects explained, and suggestions made as to how they might be eliminated.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3187. Hunt, L. I., Manning, W. H. O'N., & Miles, G. H. A study in factory layout and routing. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1930, 5, 29-38.—This article gives an account of an investigation in a large factory which makes a composition material for both home and foreign trade. The work of the investigators was to assist the firm to provide for the expansion of a department which had been housed in the same building for 34 years with only one extension, and which was suffering acutely from lack of working space. The factors which were the especial concern of the investigators included "the quick, easy and cheap movement of work, the proper allocation of working space, the convenient arrangement of material, the elimination of excessive handling and the avoidance of delays and of cramped working conditions." Plans are given of the old and new layouts.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3188. Hunt, L. I., & Miles, G. H. An investigation in a retail store. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 203-210.—The cumulative effect of alterations suggested as a result of experimental work was an increase of 33% in the rate of work in the tube room of a large retail store and a consequent reduction of 25% in the time spent by customers in waiting for change.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3189. Keeling, S. V. Recent tests for competence in tram driving. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 86-93.—An account of the early work of Münsterberg and the later work of Tramm, together

with a review of the latest investigations carried out in America in connection with the selection of electric tramcar drivers. It is considered that the practical value of selection tests is shown by the data quoted and by the rapidly increasing adoption of such tests in America and Europe.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3190. Knight, A. R., & Peterson, M. F. An investigation in a printing works. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 359-363.—A short account of a seven months investigation in a publishing firm, where the general level of working conditions was considerably above average, but where the workers were characterized by a strongly conservative and traditionalist attitude. The paper indicates some of the important practical results which followed from the introduction of technical changes, from alterations in lighting and ventilation and from improvements in the division of the work period.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3191. Knight, A. R., & Raphael, R. O. A second investigation in a printing works. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 113-120.—Marked increases in output and in contentment followed the introduction of such inexpensive alterations as an improvement in the layout of the composing room and binding department, the invention of a simplified method for the process of feeding signatures, the use of an improved method of pasting signatures, and the division of the morning work spell by a fifteen-minute rest pause for lunch at 9:30.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3192. Knight, R. H. The moving of heavy loads. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 99-103.—A description is given of a test recently carried out in Berlin as to the best methods of pushing and pulling heavy weights. The results are discussed and three criticisms are levelled against the experiment; first, that the experimenters assumed that the best position for moving heavy loads along level ground must be that which enables the greatest strength to be exerted for a period of five seconds when the feet are stationary and firmly fixed on a specially prepared floor; second, that no attempt was made at a physiological analysis of the different positions; third, that no account was taken of such factors as the finding of H. M. Vernon that the strength of pull, or weight-lifting power, shows considerable variations with height above floor level. The paper also contains a brief review of existing legislation both abroad and in England, concerning the subject of what are the maximum weights that should be carried.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3193. Laird, D. A. Experiments on the physiological cost of noise. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 251-258.—This is a discussion of the effects of noise on industrial health and efficiency. The experimental work on which it is based was done under laboratory rather than industrial conditions, in order that rigid scientific control might be secured. It contains a record of the output and errors under noisy and quiet conditions obtained from four typists. The experiment seemed to show during the noisy period decreased speed in typing and increased physiological cost.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3194. Lindsay, M. Jackdaw in peacock's feathers. *Amer. Mercury*, 1929, 16, 192-200.—Journalists are chronically discontented, due to the erroneous traditions and illusions that journalism is a springboard to a literary career, a passport to adventure, a method for making contacts with the great, or the way to an editorship. Journalism is a craft, with rules. Drawbacks are found in the lack of either trade protection or professional ethics and in the overcrowded condition due to consolidation of papers. Nevertheless, journalists do not go into some other profession, due to their habit of procrastination developed through irregular habits of work and their refusal to start in at the bottom in another profession after hobnobbing with the leaders.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6485).

3195. Lipmann, O., & Horsey, M. The work of the sub-committee on efficiency of the German Industrial Inquiry. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 379-383.—The information contained in this paper was supplied by Otto Lipmann, Director of the Institut für angewandte Psychologie, Berlin. It concerns a proposed investigation into the effect of working hours and wages upon efficiency. It was found that before the inquiry could hope to be successful an analysis must be made of the concept of efficiency, and some light thrown upon the conditions by which it is affected.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3196. Lisle-Punch, A., Wilkinson, E., Brooke, R. St. C., & Myers, C. S. The influence of ultra-violet rays on industrial output. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 144-152.—Girls engaged in the manufacture of chocolates in works conducted on model lines reacted in strikingly different ways when subjected to the influence of ultra-violet rays. Treatment was given daily for four weeks. Twelve girls took part in the experiment. Three of these served as a control group, believing that they were receiving treatment, whereas in fact they were being shielded from it. Four (Group I) of the girls showed a favorable effect, an average increase in output of 6% and a feeling of better health. Of the remaining four girls (Group II), one showed no change in output, and three an adverse effect. Three of the four failed to detect any improvement in general health. Of the control girls (Group III) two showed some improvement in output. It is not known why the rays produced a good effect on some workers but not on others.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3197. Manning, W. H. O'N., Miles, G. H., & Peterson, M. F. A study of an inspection process. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 391-393.—As a result of this study alterations in methods and conditions of work were introduced which resulted in increased rate of output, diminished production costs, and great reduction in the mental and physical strain on the workers concerned. Attention was turned to such problems as reducing glare from polished surfaces and effort in shaking articles in a grid-bottomed sieve.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3198. Miles, G. H. The acquisition of muscular skill in industry. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 45-50.—This paper discusses the results, from the point of view of the industries concerned, of applying the term "skilled" to the work rather than to the worker. It points out that the assumption

tion that the worker who produces such work is skilled, and the consequent neglect of training in skilled movements, result in an enormous waste of human energy. Examples are cited from such occupations as filing, riveting, and hairdressing. Suggestions are made as to how these problems should be approached.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3199. Miles, G. H. The uses and abuses of time study. III. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 145-146.—A reply to Scott Maxwell's criticisms of an earlier paper. Again the evils resulting from the use of time study solely as an aid to rate-setting are emphasized.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3200. Miles, G. H. Organisation. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 181-187.—A discussion of the psychological factors involved in industrial organization. Some of the problems considered are: adaptability, control of environment, training and routine, subdivision of labor, job analysis and vocational selection, cooperation, incentives. The relationship between these factors is considered, and the necessity for a more sympathetic and scientific understanding of the human factor stressed.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3201. Miles, G. H. Methods of research in industrial relations. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 373-378.—A discussion of the relative importance of material and mental factors in industrial relations. The greatest difficulty in understanding the complexity of industrial relations lies in the general lack of knowledge about the emotional aspects of the problems as they exist for persons or groups. An outline is given of a research method which would take into account such elements as the formation of group attitudes.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3202. Miles, G. H., & Angles, A. Psychology and machine design. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 159-161.—An account of an investigation into the best methods of eliminating unnecessary movements in the box-making department in a large factory. Examples of psychophysiological defects in machine design are explained as being due to lack of coordination in the past between machine makers and machine tenders. The removal of some of the difficulties of this nature found in this particular factory led not only to greater ease and comfort for the workers, but also to higher wages and increased output. The necessity for cooperation between psychologists and machine designers is stressed.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3203. Miles, G. H., Knight, A. R., Peterson, M. F., & Manning, W. H. O'N. An investigation in an engineering works. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 324-329.—The firm reported that as a result of the recommendations made during this investigation, working conditions had been ameliorated, output increased and the quality of the product improved. A description is given of the investigation and of the changes suggested.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3204. Moore, B. V. The interview in social industrial research. *Soc. Forces*, 1929, 7, 445-452.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. I*: 6761).

3205. Neuman, M. D. Newer tests for prospective lawyers. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.*, 1929, 15, 101-106.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. I*: 5910).

3206. Person, H. S. [Ed.] Scientific management in industry. (Taylor Society.) New York: Harper, 1929. Pp. 498. \$6.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3207. Peterson, M. F. Ventilation in the factory. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 368-376.—An explanation of the methods by which one can determine, by scientific measurements, whether or not there is need in any particular case for improvement in ventilation. Tables and a diagram are given.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3208. Prak, J. L. Psychological tests in an electric lamp works. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 259-260.—This paper is based on information obtained from Prak of Eindhoven, Holland. It consists of a description of the tests used in the factory to which he is attached as psychologist.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3209. Raphael, W. S. American methods of reducing fatigue in housework. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 446-453.—An account of a six months' inquiry into American domestic labor-saving methods. It emphasizes the scientific attention which has been given in the United States and Canada to all branches of home economies, describes the facilities for the study of the subject provided by schools and universities, and points out the fundamental importance for the welfare of the nation of the effect of this teaching on the housekeepers. A plan and an illustration of a typical American kitchen are given.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3210. Schultze, E. Zur Psychologie des Organizers. (Psychology of the organizer.) *Nord u. Süd*, 1929, 52, 825-842.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst. II*: 7131).

3211. Scott Maxwell, J. M. The uses and abuses of time study. II. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 139-144.—A criticism of Miles' earlier article, and a defence of Taylor's attitude and methods.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3212. Spielman, W. On devising analytic tests for vocational selection. I. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 147-153.—A discussion of the preliminary considerations which should be taken into account in the technique of devising vocational tests, and of the procedure which should be followed.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3213. Spielman, W. On devising analytic tests for vocational selection. II. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 213-214.—A description of the methods employed to test the tests and to determine their reliability.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3214. Stäbler, F. Begabtenförderung und Berufsschicksal. (The advancement of talent and vocational destiny.) Leipzig: Barth, 1930. Pp. 74. M. 4.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3215. Start, —. La psicotecnica. (Psychotechnology.) *Riv. d'Artiglieria e Genio*, 1927, 2, 1095-1111.—The author sketches the development of psychotechnology to its present state, and discusses the applications of its methods to large industrial establishments.—*A. Angyal* (Turin).

3216. Stephenson, A. Accidents in industry. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1926, 3, 194-200.—An outline is given of the work already done towards preventing accidents by the use of mechanical safeguards, propaganda and scientific selection. It points out that the problem of accident prevention is largely a psychological one. Ultimately research may make it possible to measure liability to accident, and much unnecessary risk may be avoided by preventing individuals from taking up work for which they are unsuited.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3217. [Various.] The attitude of employees towards the Institute's investigations. A symposium. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 98-112.—This paper gives the views of various psychological workers concerning the attitude towards their investigations found among the working people with whom they have dealt, and also contains suggestions as to the best methods of eliciting the cooperation of the employees during experimental investigations.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3218. Vernon, H. M. The effects of a bonus on the output of men engaged in heavy work. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 267-270.—It was found that the offer of a substantial bonus on production greatly improved output, but that it was necessary to watch the workers carefully lest the incentive lead to over-exertion and injury to health. A study of the workers' movements often revealed that the arduousness of their labors could be considerably lightened by some rearrangement of materials or working conditions.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3219. Weekers, L. La aptitud psico-fisiológica de los conductores. (The psychophysiological aptitude of conductors.) *Arch. d'Ophth.*, 1929, 66 (Dec.).—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

3220. Wyatt, S. Maximum capacity and average achievement. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1930, 20, 251-260.—The writer suggests that it is possible to find a measure of the combined influence of factors detrimental to productive activity in the difference between maximum capacity recorded under the most favorable conditions and average achievement observed throughout a spell of work. A suitable measure of maximum capacity was found to be the highest rate of working attained in a period of five minutes. When this method is applied to industrial procedure the following are some of the points which can be tested: individual susceptibility to similar conditions of work, total effect of unfavorable factors in different industrial processes, approximate influence of particular factors responsible for reduced activity. In the experiment concerned, evidence showed that: one worker might be almost twice as susceptible as another to unfavorable elements associated with conditions of work; the quicker workers tended to deviate more than the slower from their respective highest speeds; the relation existing between maximum and average rates of working was imperfect, but the degree of this imperfection might be very slight if all the workers in the group were actuated by a powerful incentive; the difference between maximum and average rates of working might vary in different processes from 12 to 38%; reduction in output

amounting approximately to 12% might be caused by substituting a time-rate for a piece-rate system of payment.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

[See also abstracts 2899, 2911, 2916, 2957, 3094, 3233, 3234, 3251, 3260, 3262, 3283, 3315.]

CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

3221. Beeley, A. L. Juvenile suicide. *Soc. Service Rev.*, 1929, 3, 35-49.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6757).

3222. Berne, E. V. C. An investigation of the wants of seven children. *Univ. Iowa Stud.: Stud. Child Welfare*, 1929, 4, No. 2. Pp. 61.—An analysis of more than 500 hours of observation of the behavior of seven children from two years to four years, six months of age, revealed two types of non-social wants, primary and secondary, and three types of social wants, consociative, dissociative and semi-associative. The primary wants were wants for eating, drinking, sleeping and excreting. The secondary wants were wants for movement, taction, vocalization, observation and quiescence. The consociative wants were wants for cooperating with other persons, self-conformance and others-conformance. The dissociative wants were wants for self-determination and self-superiority. The semi-associative want was the want for aloof observation of others. The four two-year-old children showed significantly larger numbers of items of behavior motivated by the wants for movement, taction, observation and vocalization; the three four-year-old children showed significantly more behavior motivated by the want for self-superiority.—*B. Wellman* (Iowa).

3223. Blanchard, P. Status of the child. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1085-1090.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

3224. Brace, C. L. An early adventure in child placing. *Soc. Service Rev.*, 1929, 3, 75-97.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6760).

3225. Busemann, A. Die Familie als Erlebnis-milieu des Kindes. (The family as the experiential environment of the child.) *Zsch. f. Kinderforsch.*, 1929, 36, 17-82.—In the present work Busemann has changed his position, in that he does not investigate to what extent the family acts as a molding environment upon the child, but emphasizes the fact that it does so act in order to study to what degree and in what manner the child experiences the environment in which he is. He points out, however, that it is a technical change, not one fundamentally affecting previous experimental results. The study is concerned with the child from 10 to 18 years of age. The method employed by the author is that of comparative statistics. The work is constructed as follows: (1) the problem and report of previous studies; (2) answers of 276 pupils in a secondary school for girls to questions concerning the advantages and disadvantages of having brothers and sisters in one's family; (3) evaluation of free reports on the theme "How I get along with my brothers and sisters"; (4) evaluation of free reports on the theme "How I was punished and praised by my parents"; (5) evaluation of a report on an experience with someone in the family. The author finds that the child without brothers and sisters is in a very un-

natural position, and as a result of many impulses remaining unexpressed is conscious of that lack. He believes that he has shown that girls who have brothers consider themselves more fortunate than those who have only sisters. Girls also want brothers as a means of wider contacts with the masculine sex. Finally, Busemann thinks the objective value of an environment does not always correspond to the valuation given it by persons who experience it, for an environment is most likely to be considered acceptable when it makes the least possible demand upon the ability of the person. The judgment of a child upon those who bring it up and upon schools can in itself be no ground for changing the method of education.—*O. Seeling* (Berlin).

3226. Calverton, V. F., & Schmalhausen, S. D. [Eds.] *The new generation*. New York: Macaulay, 1930. Pp. 717. \$5.00.—The eternal conflict between parents and children is today taking a new form—children in revolt against their parents, particularly their mothers. The increasing influence of educational institutions and the lessening power of the home are developing a child who is a personality separate from and often totally unlike his parents. In this volume problems affecting the welfare of children and the relations of children to parents are dealt with by contributors who have specialized in the several fields concerned. The purpose of the editors is not so much to draw conclusions as to suggest the need for them. They do not intend to propound a theory or present a doctrine, which because of inadequate knowledge of the whole field of parent-child relations would necessarily be unreliable, but rather to present viewpoints which by their very inconsistencies and contradictions show the need for further investigation of this vast subject. The book is in five sections: Parents versus Children; The Child versus Civilization; The Family Romance; Potentialities of the Child; Education and Enlightenment. Among the thirty-two contributors are John Langdon-Davies (Education: Savage and Civilized); John B. Watson (After the Family—What?); Bronislaw Malinowski (Parenthood—The Basis of Social Structure); Margaret Mead (Adolescence in Primitive and Modern Society); Sherwood Anderson (The Artist and His Children); Lewis M. Terman (Talent and Genius in Children); Agnes de Lima (The Dilemma of Modern Parenthood); Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg (New Parents for Old); Havelock Ellis (Perversion in Childhood and Adolescence); Harry Elmer Barnes (Education versus Enlightenment); Michael Gold (The Proletarian Child). An introduction by Bertrand Russell considers how new knowledge, by transforming traditional biological relations, has made the establishment of new behavior patterns imperative.—*M. P. Montgomery* (Faribault, Minn.).

3227. Deubel, W. *Jugend zwischen Tod und Leben. Die Krisis der jüngeren Generation*. (Youth between life and death. The crisis of the younger generation.) *Dtsch. Rundschau*, 1930, 56, 1-10.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3228. Dölker, H. *Jugendführung in der Grossstadt*. (The conduct of youth in the large city.) *Führerdienst*, 1930, 6, 65-68.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3229. Elliott, G. L. *Understanding the adolescent girl*. New York: Holt, 1930. \$1.25.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3230. Graffmann, —. *Kirche und Jugend*. (The church and youth.) *Reformierte Kirchenztg.*, 1930, 80, 67-68.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3231. Haug, T. *Im Ringen um Reinheit und Reife. Tatsachen und Richtlinien für eine evangelische Sexualethik*. (A discussion on purity and maturity. Facts and standpoints for an evangelical sex-ethics.) Stuttgart: Steinkopf, 1930. Pp. 339. M. 8.00.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3232. Hill, A. B., & Van Alstyne, D. *Learning levels of the children in the nursery school with reference to the eating situation*. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1930. Pp. v + 41.—A "job analysis" of the interaction between teacher and child in the situation indicated, based upon detailed observation of actual situations (age levels 18-48 months) checked and amplified by 15 expert critics.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

3233. Hülssner, W. *Die Lebens- und Arbeitsverhältnisse der erwerbstätigen Jugend. Einzelergebnisse der Umfrage des Evangelisch-Sozialen Kongresses*. (The life and work conditions of young workers. The effect of the investigations of the Evangelical-Social Congress.) *Evang.-Soziol.*, 1929, 34, 153-165.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3234. Jüngst, H. *Die jugendliche Fabrikarbeiterin*. (Young factory girls.) Paderborn: F. Schöningh, 1929. Pp. 136. M. 8.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3235. Lehman, H. C., & Witty, P. A. *Sex differences: interest in tasks requiring mechanical ability and motor skill*. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 239-245.—Data furnished by over 5000 children, who were asked to check from a list of 200 play activities those in which they had voluntarily engaged during the preceding week, were analyzed for sex differences. Clear evidence was found that boys participate in motor activities more frequently than girls. This difference is interpreted to be indicative of interest in the activities concerned and it is suggested that the difference is referable to environmental factors. In that case, performance in mechanical ability tests may be not a measure of ability but of present level of performance.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Arkansas).

3236. McCarthy, D. A. *The language development of the preschool child*. Minneapolis: Univ. Minnesota Press, 1930. Pp. xiii + 174. \$2.50.—20 children at each of the half-year age levels from 1½ to 4½ inclusive were observed: 50 consecutive verbal responses were secured from each child under carefully controlled conditions. Analysis was in terms of length of response, function of response, complexity of structure, and word analysis. The entire group of subjects was so selected that the proportions of parental occupations coincided with those for Minneapolis. Girls develop more rapidly than boys, and the upper classes than the lower; the development process has only begun by eighteen months, but traverses virtually its entire cycle in the ensuing three years.—*R. R. Willoughby* (Clark).

3237. Pfister, O. *Elternfehler* (Parental mistakes.) Vienna: Int. Psychoanal. Verlag, 1929. Pp. 40. M. 1.00.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).
3228. Santamarina, R., & others. *Contribución de la Secretaría de Educación Pública de México al V Congreso Panamericano del Niño*. (Contributions of the Department of Public Education of Mexico to the Fifth Pan-American Congress of Child Study.) Mexico City: Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1929. Pp. 158.—This volume comprises nine papers submitted to the Child Study Congress held at Havana in 1927, under the following captions: *An Adaptation of the Binet-Simon Intelligence Scale, A Mexican Adaptation of the Descodres Language Tests, Classification of Pupils of the Secondary Department of the National School for Teachers, Collective Intelligence Tests Used in Mexico, Report on the Adaptation of Reading Tests Undertaken by the Psychopedagogical and Hygiene Departments, The Development of a Pedagogical Writing Scale, A Study of the Normal Development of the Mexican Child, Tests of Psychognosis Applied to the Students of the Indian Student Home, Research Study of the Mental Abilities of 189 Young Men of the Indian Student Home*. 58 tables and graphs illustrate the volume.—G. B. Carmargo (Mexico City).
3230. Scharlieb, M. *The psychology of childhood; normal and abnormal*. New York: R. R. Smith, 1930. Pp. 194. \$1.50.—See II: 224.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).
3240. Shales, J. M. *A study of mind-set in rural and city school children*. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 246-258.—Twenty questions, designed to permit intelligent answers in terms of either country or city experience, were submitted to 464 city children and to an equal number of rural children. The grade distribution of the two groups was the same. The conclusions are (1) "that rural children have a pronounced rural set of mind, and that city children have a decided, characteristic urban type of mind-set"; and (2) "that rural children become rural-minded until about twelve years old, then less so for the next two years, after which the previous trend is resumed. Progress through the grades shows increasing rural mind-set through Grade VI, after which such attitude becomes progressively less pronounced. City children tend to become steadily more city-minded as they grow older and as they proceed in their education."—J. A. McGeech (Arkansas).
3241. Speich, E. *Zur Frage der sexuellen Autoerotik im Kindesalter*. (On the question of sexual autoerotism in childhood.) *Psychol. Rundschau*, 1930, 2, 20-24.—The presentation of a case and suggested treatment.—R. H. Waters (Arkansas).
3242. Stange, E. *Der Schicksalsweg der deutschen Jugendbewegung*. (The fate of the German youth movement.) *Führerdienst*, 1930, 8, 75-84.—A. Römer (Leipzig).
3243. Strang, E. M. *An introduction to child study*. New York: Macmillan, 1930. Pp. 563. \$2.75.—W. S. Hunter (Clark).
3244. Stückelberger, A. *Die Auffassungskraft der kindlichen Seele, besonders in Bezug auf die religiöse Erziehung*. (The power of comprehension of the child's mind with special reference to religious education.) *Schule u. Evangelium*, 1930, 4, 236-242.—A. Römer (Leipzig).
3245. Tesar, L. E. *Von der Phantasie und vom Schöpferischen im Knaben*. (Concerning phantasy and creativeness in boys.) *Werdende Zeitalter*, 1930, 9, 8-18.—A. Römer (Leipzig).
3246. Williams, F. E. *Adolescence*. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1930. Pp. xi + 279. \$2.50.—A series of essays on the emotional problems of adolescence from the psychoanalytic and mental hygiene viewpoint, reprinted from various sources.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).
3247. Witty, P. A. *Some results secured in a psycho-educational clinic*. *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1930, 14, 160-177.—A report of three case studies on children.—K. W. Oberlin (Harvard).
- [See also abstracts 2915, 2940, 2985, 3040, 3063, 3092, 3251, 3255.]

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

3248. Alexander, T., & Parker, B. *The new education in the German Republic*. New York: John Day, 1930. Pp. xxviii + 387. \$4.00.—The authors state as their purpose the interpretation of the new education in the German Republic rather than a detailed description of the whole system. They have divided their presentation into three parts. One of these, designated "Phenomena of the New Education," contains chapters devoted to such aspects as the Youth Movement, hostels for youth, school journeys, country homes for city schools, sports, etc. Another section is concerned with brief accounts of a variety of progressive schools. The last section treats of the status of the new education, its more lasting phases, the general directions of its progress, its expression in the curriculum, its philosophy, its handlings of the problems of pupil selection and placement, etc. The discussion stresses the point that the reform in German education has not come as a reorganization growing out of a comprehensive policy but rather as a result of experiments in single schools and classes. Such ideals as characterize democracy, nationalism, socialism, humanitarianism, and naturalism have been influential in effecting changes. The consequence is that the new education is less intellectualistic than was the old, and accordingly it emphasizes much more social, creative, spiritual, practical, and concrete values. It is a manifestation of "the spirit of a people seeking expression through social channels." Among the more obvious modifications in school policy and procedure which have appeared are the following: (1) the requirement that all pupils attend the *Grundschule*, (2) the creation of a machinery which makes possible the ready transfer of pupils from one type of middle or secondary school to another, (3) the extension of the period of compulsory school attendance to 18 years, (4) the insistence upon university training for elementary school teachers, (5) the opening of the road to advanced training to all capable students, (6) the establishment of greater local autonomy in the school and community, and (7) the vitalization of the methods of instruction as well as of the curriculum.—H. L. Koch (Texas).

3249. Amadeo, T. *Función social de la universidad.* (The social function of the university.) *Rev. de filos.*, 1928, 14, 248-260.—The movement to socialize the Argentine universities has already begun with the establishment of university extension, popular universities, and the *museos sociales* (now two in number). The function of the latter is to study social problems by collecting data, generalizing them, and making the results available for use. They are clearing houses of digested, synthesized information, fulfilling the social mission of the university.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7135).

3250. [Anon.] *Vocational guidance in schools.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1930, 5, 25-28.—A reprint of an appendix to the second report of progress of the Institute's vocational guidance experiment, now out of print. It suggests that vocational guidance activities should be organized in schools by means of the cooperation of a visiting advisor and a careers master who combines this function with teaching.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3251. [Anon.] *Vocational guidance and selection in Belgium.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1930, 5, 39-42.—An account of the principles underlying vocational guidance, and the methods employed in two Belgian centers. The paper is based on a communication from A. G. Christiaens, Office Interecommunal pour l'Orientation Professionnelle dans l'Agglomération Bruxelloise. An outline is given of the system of dealing with juvenile delinquents, and the use of vocational selection tests by certain Belgian firms is discussed.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3252. [Anon.] *Honesty in college examinations under the honor system.* *School & Soc.*, 1930, 31, 577-580.—Their own true-false examination papers, duplicate records of the markings on which had been made, were returned for grading to 72 college freshmen and 57 juniors. About 46% of the former and 25% of the latter altered their papers in order to raise their grades. Students ranking in the lower quartiles on the basis of intelligence and scholarship were more frequently offenders than those ranking in the higher quartiles. A comparison of the reactions of freshman groups to examinations given before and after the time at which term grades were to be reported revealed that cheating was more common on the former.—*H. L. Koch* (Texas).

3253. Bailey, B. *Test methods and psycho-analysis.* *New Era*, 1930, 2, 16-17.—Pioneer education in Poland. The Binet-Terman scale of tests was early translated into Polish. Intelligence tests were first applied in special schools for deficient children, and are now being used at professional consultation centers and at special psychological centers for children, where the Terman, Otis and Thorndike tests are used. There are as yet no norms on tests used in secondary schools. The Adler school is more popular with the pedagogues, Freud in medical circles.—*E. B. Heim* (Provo, Utah).

3254. Beito, E. A., & Brueckner, L. J. *A measurement of transfer in the learning of number combinations.* *29th Yrbk. Nat. Soc. Stud. Educ.*, 1930, Part II, 569-589.—This article reports the transfer from learning the direct forms of 36 reversible addi-

tion combinations to the learning of the indirect forms of these combinations. Three 2B grade classes provided the subjects ($n=93$). Three methods of instruction were employed; the experiment was continued for three weeks. The following conclusions were drawn: (1) When pupils of any mental level are taught only the direct form of an addition combination, such as $7+4$, the reverse form, $4+7$, is learned concomitantly; (2) The bond formed in learning the direct form of an addition combination carries over almost completely to the reverse form. The amount of carry-over is influenced very little by the method of presentation.—*P. A. Witty* (Kansas).

3255. Bellingrath, G. C. *Qualities associated with leadership in extra-curricular activities of the high school.* *Teach. Coll. Contrib. Educ.*, 1930, No. 399. Pp. 57.—The seniors in five high schools located near New York City were rated on a point system according to the number and type of extra-curricular activities in which they had engaged. Group A, 120 students who scored the highest, and group B, 120 students who scored zero, were compared. "The ratio of boys to girls is greater in the group of elected leaders than in the group of those who are not elected leaders . . . the qualities related to leadership depended largely upon the sex of the leaders. In physical measurements, school marks, or school habits, boys who are leaders do not seem to differ from boys who are not leaders. Among boys, there was found a positive relation of age and home background to elected leadership. Ambition to continue their education was the sole school attitude which elected leaders among the boys were found to possess to a greater extent than boys not elected to leadership. Girl leaders differ markedly from girls who are not leaders. They are younger, taller, heavier, make higher school marks, have better school habits, and come from better homes than do girls who are not leaders." A bibliography of 15 titles is given.—*J. M. Stalnaker* (Purdue).

3256. Borgeson, F. C. *Character education discussion conference, New York University, March 1, 1930.*—At the time of the dedication of the new School of Education Building at New York University, the Elementary Education Department sponsored a Character Education Discussion Conference. Some sixty of America's outstanding educators interested in the problems of character education and elementary education considered together the present status and major problems of character education. Though the paucity of significant literature reveals how little has as yet been accomplished, there is every indication that the years immediately before us will bring astounding developments in definition, instruments and technique, method and program. Little light was given as to just what the elements of character are, except that the emotional factors are as important, and perhaps more important than the intellectual. It was also suggested that surely not during childhood and probably not until late adolescence should one be expected to be "morality conscious." So-called direct method is in the discard. Situations, not traits, are the approach. There is not to be a differentiated subject with specified time and place in the routine of school life. Like a health pro-

gram that functions successfully, character education must permeate the entire curriculum, the entire life of the school. Some feel that experimental measurement is not the only way of being "scientific" in the field of character education, and for that matter in many other fields. Teachers must be trained in an atmosphere of freedom to think, to act, and to experience. Training in elementary clinical research for all prospective teachers was emphasized, as was also a better and broader cultural and general education for an improved view of life's meanings and values.—*F. C. Borgeson* (New York University).

3257. Bower, W. C. Education through creative experience. *J. Relig.*, 1929, 9, 551-567.—Traditional methods are inadequate, especially in character and religious education. There are three chief concepts of the aims of education: (1) instruction in the accumulated knowledge of the race, transmitted from adults to children; (2) training to prepare young people for adult society, by giving them the patterns worked out by adults; and (3) initiation of children into a creative personal and social experience, which implies the development of an adequate personality and of effective social life. For this third aim, it is necessary to use knowledge as a means to the end. The child's interests cannot be allowed to determine the entire program. But neither should adult habits and ideals be imposed. The experience of the past must be re-valued.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7139).

3258. Broady, K. O. School provision for individual differences. *Teach. Coll. Contrib. Educ.*, 1930, No. 395. Pp. 101.—Suggested policies concerning the placement and progress of every type of individual seeking the benefits of the public schools were obtained from the educational literature: journals, books, bulletins, yearbooks, superintendents' annual reports, school surveys, and dissertations. These policies were arranged according to the kind of adjustment suggested. Eighteen cities were then visited for the purpose of observation and conference. The policies formulated were criticized and other policies were suggested. The faculty of Teachers College, Columbia, and other specialists were interviewed concerning these policies. A policy was considered acceptable when more endorsed it than opposed it. "Except for details there was relatively little disagreement." The policies are given under the following groupings: provision for those who are mentally and scholastically subnormal, education for the physically handicapped, provision for other special groups, instructional organization as means of providing for individual differences, entrance and promotion policies, guidance, adjustments within classes, and corrective classification of individual pupils. The data necessary for the adequate operation of the policies given is presented in summary form in a final chapter. "These policies have an immediate value as guides to administrative procedure." In an appendix the method of assembling the data is presented. A selected bibliography of 67 titles is given.—*J. M. Stalnaker* (Purdue).

3259. Clem, O. M., & Roberts, H. M. The tenth year progress of junior high school and elementary school pupils. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 288-296.—

Results from the Central High School, Syracuse, N. Y. The study is based upon the achievement records of 426 high school pupils who came from the grade schools; 432 who came from the junior high schools and 126 transfer pupils. The analyses are made by high school subjects. The results of the study indicate that in terms of one typical school situation, pupils from elementary grade schools do somewhat better work in the tenth year of the senior high school than pupils from junior high schools.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

3260. De la Warr, Earl. Education and industry. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 268-272.—A consideration of the problem of reconciling self-development with preparation for practical life. A solution may be found in allowing a child's education to be determined by his capacities and interests.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3261. Dewey, J. The sources of a science of education. (Kappa Delta Pi lecture.) New York: Liveright, 1929. Pp. 77. \$1.50.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3262. Earle, F. M. The principles of vocational guidance. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 267-270.—The nature and origin of individual differences is discussed and the necessity for studying them scientifically is stressed. The principles underlying the methods used in vocational guidance are explained and the scope of the inquiry outlined. A chart shows how the study of the individual may be related to the organized influences on the school of industrial life.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3263. Garretson, O. K. Relationships between expressed preferences and curricular abilities of ninth grade boys. *Teach. Coll. Contrib. Educ.*, 1930, No. 396. Pp. 77.—A preference questionnaire of nine tests, 328 items, was constructed to differentiate technical, commercial, and academic inclinations of ninth grade boys. Seven of the tests were of the L I D (like, indifferent, dislike) type, while two were of the "select your first 3 and your last 3 choice" type. The questionnaire was given to 1582 ninth grade boys in three New York City high schools—a technical, a commercial, and an academic one. Three scoring keys, one for each curriculum, weighing the items according to the responses of 150 pupils of above-average achievement as indicated by school grades in the subjects that presumably demand ability of the type required for success in the vocations for which they are supposedly preparing, were made. The reliability of the questionnaire ($n=75$) was .95 for technical, .93 for commercial, and .86 for academic scoring. "Bi-serial r 's found between preference scores and enrollment, or non-enrollment, of pupils of above-average success, as indicated by the mean school marks in those subjects which best differentiate the curricula, in the curriculum under consideration were as follows: technical curriculum .868, commercial curriculum .727, and academic curriculum .560." Critical scores giving "a convenient and reasonably satisfactory means of differentiating between pupils who manifest or do not manifest an inclination towards a given curriculum," are given. "The range of coefficients of correlation between preference scores and measures [objective tests] of

curricular ability is $.190 \pm .055$ to $-.304 \pm .052$." Pupils with pronounced inclinations towards a given curriculum tend to make higher school marks. Interviews are reported with the pupils of extremely high and extremely low preference scores. The differentiating academic subjects used were: for the technical curriculum, shop and mechanical drawing; for the commercial curriculum, typing and bookkeeping; and for the academic curriculum, English, foreign language, and civics. The objective tests were: for technical ability, Minnesota Paper Form Board and MaQuarrie Test for Mechanical Ability; for commercial ability, Ruggles Diagnostic Clerical Test; and for academic ability, Terman Group Test of Mental Ability. A bibliography of 50 titles is given.—*J. M. Stalnaker* (Purdue).

3264. Glenn, E. R., & Obourn, E. S. *Instructional tests in physics*. Yonkers: World Book, 1930. Pp. 63. \$.60.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3265. Glenn, E. R., & Wetton, L. E. *Instructional tests in chemistry*. Yonkers: World Book, 1930. Pp. 80. \$.68.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3266. Goodrich, T. V. Can pupils mark their own papers accurately? *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 255-261.—Report of the results of a six weeks' test of 20 sixth-grade classes in Lincoln, Nebraska. The material consisted of 30 word lists of 20 words each selected from the Ayres Spelling Scale and in each list 5 or 6 words were considered difficult enough to be classed as "new work." The author finds that 6th-grade classes may be expected to mark accurately 98 to 98.5% of the words in a daily spelling lesson. The poorest classes may be expected to mark 95% of the words correctly, and the best classes may be brought up to 100% accuracy for as long a period as a week. A single random exchange of papers tends to decrease the accuracy of marking as compared with the pupil's marking of his own paper.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

3267. Graves, F. P. The present status of research in education. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, 1928, 67, 176-185.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 6738).

3268. Gray, W. H. An experimental comparison of the movements in manuscript writing and cursive writing. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 259-272.—Records of both kinds of writing have been made by photographing movements of hand and arm with a kinesiographic camera. The greatest differences between the two are those in the speed with which the movements are made. Cursive writing is considerably faster than manuscript writing. Adults write in both ways faster than children, but there is a relatively greater increase in speed with age in the case of cursive writing. In manuscript writing strokes made in the air are slightly faster than those made on paper, indicating that the slowness of such writing is not due to lifting the pen. Length of pauses is the same in the two types of writing, but the number is greater in manuscript writing, which is the chief condition of its relative slowness.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Arkansas).

3269. Gray, W. S. Summary of reading investigations. (July 1, 1928-June 30, 1929.) I. *Elem. School J.*, 1930, 30, 450-467.—113 studies and 6 books are discussed briefly.—*P. A. Witty* (Kansas).

3270. Gray, W. S. Summary of reading investigations. (July 1, 1928-June 30, 1929.) II. *Elem. School J.*, 1930, 30, 496-509.—*P. A. Witty* (Kansas).

3271. Greene, H. A. A critique of remedial and drill materials in arithmetic. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 262-276.—There are three distinct types of drill materials in arithmetic: initial instruction, drill for maintenance purposes and remedial drill. The author analyzes the criteria and specifications proposed by Burton and by Osburn, also the experimental work which has been done on fundamental processes and on problem solving. The author concludes that the evidence shows that the drill must be constructed to fit a particular purpose and type of use and that the distribution of practice afforded in the drills must be carefully controlled. But, almost without exception, the experimental studies show significant returns for the time spent on drill. Bibliography of 29 references.—*S. W. Fernberger* (Pennsylvania).

3272. Hahn, B. *Heilpädagogik und Fürsorge*. (Medical pedagogy and welfare work.) *Fortschr. d. Neur. Psychiat. u. Grenzgeb.*, 1929, 1, 514-521.—The physician should confine himself to showing the teacher the signs of disease and disease reaction and leave the teacher to adjust the pedagogic methods to the special cases. For the deaf mute and blind, educational and trade schools have developed their special methods and aids. The important feature in the care of the feeble-minded is the auxiliary school with small classes for more individual treatment, A and B classes of the same grade but with lower standards for the weaker ones, and departmental work and shorter courses for those who cannot reach the higher grades. Here the physician and teacher can easily cooperate. Teachers in the auxiliary schools should be acquainted with psychopathology, child psychology, the essentials of the structure and function of the sensory organs, the healthy and diseased central nervous system, the psychophysiology of speech, and the most important disturbances of speech and the methods of their treatment and cure.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 7243).

3273. Hamilton, E. R. *The art of interrogation*. London: Kegan Paul, 1929. Pp. xii + 171. 7/6.—See IV: 2194.—*F. C. Bartlett* (Cambridge, England).

3274. Herriott, M. E. Attitudes as factors of scholastic success. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Illinois, 1930. Pp. 72. \$.50.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3275. Hildreth, G. Results of repeated measurement of pupil achievement. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 286-296.—Data upon achievement growth are reported for a group of pupils in Grades II to VIII who had been measured annually for five years or longer. Medians for group growth curves indicate more rapid acceleration in reading than in arithmetic and spelling. Acceleration from year to year is regular. Individual curves for seven children who had taken seven annual tests show significant differences in rate of growth but few differences in the nature of the growth curve. Correlations between initial and final scores in the separate subjects are positive but not high enough for accurate prediction. The inter-correlations of subjects are positive and substantial.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Arkansas).

3276. Hutchinson, E. J. *Women and the Ph.D. Facts from the experiences of 1025 women who have taken the degree of Doctor of Philosophy since 1877.* Greensboro, N. C.: North Carolina College for Women, 1929. (Bull. No. 2.) Pp. x+212. \$1.00.—This study was based on 1025 replies to a questionnaire sent to women who received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from 39 different American colleges and universities from 1877 to 1924. Analysis of the data shows the following facts: (1) Occupational trends: teaching, 597 cases; administrative and executive work, 110; research work, 81; miscellaneous, 77; no gainful occupation, 160. (2) The median yearly salary of the whole group was \$2,732, with a range of from \$750 to \$15,000. In general salaries were higher in administrative than in other types of work (median \$4,033), and the highest salaries were received by those with the longest experience. (3) Over 75% reported some opportunity for research since receiving the degree; 15% reported no such opportunity. (4) 75% of those answering the questionnaire were unmarried; those who take the degree after marriage tend more frequently to combine a gainful employment with marriage than those who take it before. (5) Only 25% of these women chose the subject of their dissertation; few expressed any pleasure in writing it. (6) The consensus of opinion is that the period of graduate work should not be postponed long after undergraduate work, although it should not follow immediately. (7) Nearly 75% of the women advised taking the degree; only 71 advised against it. (8) Usually the degree was obtained only after considerable sacrifice financially, and a marked physical and nervous strain. (9) The damage to scholarship of the increasing numbers who are getting the Ph.D. irrespective of their fitness was stressed. (10) Discrimination against women as well qualified as men was in many cases reported.—D. E. Johanssen (Wellesley).

3277. Hwang, P. *Errors and improvement in rating English compositions by means of a composition scale.* *Teach. Coll. Contrib. Educ.*, 1930, No. 417. Pp. vii+67.—Pupils from grades 4-9 each wrote two themes, one on a given topic, and one on a topic of their own selection. 80 themes from 40 pupils were selected for study, and divided into four groups: (A) similar topic, wide range of quality; (B) similar topic, narrow range; (C) different topic, wide range; (D) different topic, narrow range. 66 men and 8 women teachers-in-training or actual teachers of English who had never used a composition scale were used as judges. The four sets of themes were graded three times by each judge: (1) on a percentage basis; (2) with the Hudelson scale; and (3) with the Van Wageningen scale. The order of the themes was varied, and the Van Wageningen scale was sometimes used before the Hudelson scale. The percentage ranking was always first. The use of the Hudelson scale reduced the errors of rating. The use of the general merit scale reduced the mean deviation in rating by 1/5 of the mean deviation on the percentage rating. The systematic errors are reduced by the use of objective scales 3 times more than the variable errors. The analytical scale (Van Wageningen) proved less reliable than the general merit

(Hudelson) scale. A narrow range of quality in themes accompanies the reduction of the variable error in rating, while a wide range in quality in themes accompanies the reduction of the systematic error in rating. Rating on a percentage basis and by the use of the Hudelson scale take the same amount of time, but the Van Wageningen scale takes longer. Similar topic themes of a wide range are the easiest to grade. The most reliable method of rating compositions is to use a general merit scale on themes written on similar topics, showing a wide range of quality. An explanation of the formula for computing the variable error of each judge, the 80 themes used in the study and their median scores, and a bibliography of 19 titles are given in appendices.—J. M. Stalnaker (Purdue).

3278. Irwin, C. *The relation of pupil achievement on oral true-false questions to achievement on the same questions when written.* *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 317-319.—Results for 40 pupils who were given the questions in the two forms over three quarters of work in biology. There is no conclusive difference to be found between the two methods of giving the questions, although there was a slight advantage favoring the oral method.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

3279. Johnson, G. R. *An objective method of determining reading difficulty.* *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 283-287.—The criterion of reading difficulty proposed is "the per cent of polysyllabic words is a measure of the difficulty which children will have in reading the book." Experimental data from several points of view corroborate the criterion.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

3280. Kaczynska, M. *Psychological work in schools.* *New Era*, 1930, 2, 17-18.—Psychology was officially introduced into the schools of Poland in 1926. Children just entering school are placed in three parallel classes on the basis of tests and attempts are made to adapt methods and requirements to the classes formed. The official curriculum has been found too difficult.—E. B. Heim (Provo, Utah).

3281. Klein, A. J. *Education.* *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1930, 35, 1063-1071.—Educational developments in 1929.—J. C. Spence (Clark).

3282. Kuiper, T. *De plaats van het test-onderzoek in de aansluiting tussen lager- en middelbaar onderwijs.* (The place of test research methods in the relationship between elementary and intermediate education.) Groningen: J. B. Wolters, 1929. (Mededeelingen van het Nutsseminarium voor paedagogiek, No. 7.)—School records of some 800 children were compared with the ratings for the same children on a battery of 11 objective tests of specific aptitudes (e.g., number-series completions, completions, analogies, spatial relations, scrambled sentences, etc.). There was found to be too little agreement between the test results and school ratings to warrant reliable conclusions concerning the process of classification of pupils; but it seemed fairly certain that the substitution of the tests for the examinations was unsuitable. Prognosis, however, being highly desirable, it would seem for the present that experimental classes (*proefklasse*), in which tests are used as auxiliary

diagnostic devices, are likely to result in the most effective selection.—O. L. Harvey (Pittsburgh).

3283. Lawe, F. W. The technique of reading. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1927, 3, 364-367.—An examination of the psychological factors affecting reading. Points considered include length of line, shape and size of letters and the direct bearing of these upon the actual business of printing. The need for scientific research in this sphere is stressed and certain possible developments suggested.—M. D. Smith (Cambridge, England).

3284. Liertz, E. *Verstehende Seelenkunde im Dienst der Erziehung und Fürsorge.* (Comprehensive knowledge of psychology in the service of education and guidance.) *Jahrb. d. Oesterreich*, 1929, 3, 25.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3285. Lincoln, E. A., & Wadleigh, V. L. Teacher opinion on ability grouping. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 277-282.—Results of a questionnaire sent to the teachers in the schools of Reading, Mass., where ability grouping has been practiced for several years, indicate that the teachers are of the opinion that children actually learn more under the grouping system. The results indicate that the teachers find it easier to teach homogeneous groups and that there are fewer disciplinary problems. Certain social aspects are indicated.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

3286. Lynch, A. J. *El trabajo en la escuela según el Plan Dalton.* (School work according to the Dalton Plan.) *Rev. de ped.*, 1930, 9, 207.—G. B. Camargo (Mexico City).

3287. McGeoch, J. A., & Bunch, M. E. Scores in the Pressey X-O Tests of Emotions as influenced by courses in psychology. *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1930, 14, 150-159.—This is an experimental investigation of the effect of a course in business psychology upon the scores obtained in a test for emotions, as contrasted with the effects of a course in personality upon scores from the same test.—K. W. Oberlin (Harvard).

3288. Meltzer, H., & Ballor, E. M. Sex differences in knowledge of psychology before and after the first course. *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1930, 14, 107-121.—This paper gives a statistical analysis of the results of a test given to men and women before taking a first course in psychology and after. The authors find a large difference between the sexes in this respect.—K. W. Oberlin (Harvard).

3289. Montessori, M. *Die Umgebung.* (The environment.) *Neue Erziehung*, 1930, 12, 86-90.—A. Römer (Leipzig).

3290. Nash, H. B., & Bush, F. R. Mastery of minimum essentials in English grammar. *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 309-314.—Study at the West Allis Junior High School to determine the place and value of grammar at this level of education. An itemized list of their grammar course for grades 7-9 was analyzed by each of the teachers in the English department. These lists were then checked against the most recent representative courses of study throughout the country at large. An objective test was then devised to determine the achievement for each of these items. These were applied to 1119 pupils. The results indicate that only 11% of the 9A pupils had anything approaching mastery of this minimum es-

sential material at the outset of the semester.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

3291. Pease, G. R. Should teachers give warning of tests and examinations? *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 273-277.—In three different experiments one of two equated groups was told that an examination would be given at the next class meeting and that cramming was expected, while the other group was given the same objective test without warning. Retention tests were taken after six weeks with two groups and after twelve weeks with the third. The groups which crammed averaged from 80 to 90 minutes of such study and uniformly scored higher on the examination than did the control. From a quarter to a half of the advantage gained by cramming is retained after six weeks, while only about one-eighth remains after twelve weeks. There is an indication that the value of cramming is in direct proportion to the intelligence of the student.—J. A. McGeoch (Arkansas).

3292. Peet, H. E., & Dearborn, W. F. A test in arithmetic for measuring general ability of pupils in the first six grades. *29th Yrbk. Nat. Soc. Stud. Educ.*, 1930, Part II, 601-611.—A new test for measuring general arithmetic ability in grades I-VI inclusive is described. The authors have attempted: to construct a test in keeping with modern aims, to measure achievement in the broad field of numbers, to cover basic concepts, to include useful, non-obsolete problems, to give prominence to narrative problems, to make the tests diagnostic, to make the tests comprehensive enough to differentiate accurately, and to grade all items scientifically. Preliminary work with several thousand children resulted in the formation of a series of five tests. Standards were formulated from the responses of 17,800 children. High coefficients of reliability were obtained. The test scores were correlated with intelligence ratings.—P. A. Witty (Kansas).

3293. Remmers, H. H. To what extent do grades influence student ratings of instructors? *J. Educ. Res.*, 1930, 21, 314-316.—Results by the Purdue Rating Scale for Instructors of 11 subjects, for 409 students. The correlations for 17 widely different subjects of instruction vary from $-.86$ to $+.89$ indicating no relationship between ratings and grades.—S. W. Fernberger (Pennsylvania).

3294. Rinehart, A. C. *What Pittsburgh high school seniors read.* Pittsburgh: H. C. Frick Educ. Commission, 1930. Pp. 83.—R. R. Willoughby (Clark).

3295. Seibert, L. C. An experiment on the relative efficiency of studying French vocabulary in associated pairs versus studying French vocabulary in context. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 297-314.—Four methods of studying French vocabulary (12-word lists) are compared: paired associates; in the context of a sentence; one per sentence; the word studied half the time in the sentence and the other half in a list as a paired associate; and a reversal of the latter method. Time is constant, and learning is tested by direct recall and by use in context. The method of associated pairs is superior to the method of learning in context and to both of the mixed methods. The latter two are nearly equal, while the

context method is worst of all. Retention was tested after 50 minutes, 2, 10, and 40 days. The retention curves for words learned by the first three methods drop sharply to 2 days, remain virtually flat to 10 days and then fall gradually to 40 days. The curve for the context method shows no sharp initial drop. The methods maintain the same general relations throughout. Definite positive correlations are obtained between the different methods and between immediate and delayed recalls.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Arkansas).

3296. Seyfert, R. *Der Versuch als Arbeitsmittel in der Bildungslehre.* (Experiment as a method in educational theory.) *Neue päd. Stud.*, 1929, 1, 481-491.—*A. Römer* (Leipzig).

3297. Starch, D. *Experiments and exercises in educational psychology.* New York: Macmillan, 1930. Pp. vii+254.—A third edition of this book by the author, containing new chapters on grade placement, personality analysis, how to study, evaluation of text-books, intelligence and achievement testing; and eliminating the chapters on fatigue and mental images of the previous editions. Other chapters deal with individual variation, simple statistics, visual and auditory defects, laws of learning, sensory and association processes. The book is designed as a guide for laboratory experimentation in educational psychology, and contains suggestions for a number of simple experiments in each of the above fields. Directions are explicit and all experiments have pedagogical bearing. No elaborate apparatus is required for their use. Each chapter closes with a bibliography and questions bringing out applications to teaching. The book is suitable for use in connection with an introductory course in educational psychology, or as following up general psychology. It introduces the student to the recently developed scientific approach in education, gives him control of the techniques of experimentation and a basis for the interpretation of pedagogical literature involving experimentation and statistical measurement.—*A. B. Herrig* (Michigan Central State Teachers College).

3298. Stone, C. W. *An experimental study in improving ability to reason in arithmetic.* 29th *Yrbk. Nat. Soc. Stud. Educ.*, 1930, Part II, 589-601.—Comparative gains for paired equivalent pupils justify the use of the Stone tests. The gain in reasoning ability consequent upon the use of these tests transfers to reasoning demanded by other problems of different content, but of similar nature. Limited data show that the gains appear to persist; greatest gains and transfer were made by pupils of high intelligence. The McCall equivalent group technique (*How to Experiment in Education*) was used with limited numbers of V, VI, and VII grade pupils.—*P. A. Witty* (Kansas).

3299. Valentine, C. W., & Ritchie, F. M. *An inquiry as to reasons for the choice of occupation among secondary school pupils.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 211-223.—It was found by means of a questionnaire that nearly half of the senior boys at Midlands secondary school based their choices of occupation on inadequate or mistaken reasons. The motives underlying choice of occupation are classified and arranged in order of importance. The notable changes with age in the frequency of

motives were found to be: (1) the sudden increase at about 16 years of cases in which the prospects of advancement were given as a main reason, and (2) the definite decline above the age of 14 years of cases in which the father's occupation is mentioned.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3300. Zeleny, L. D. *Pupil-teacher relationships.* *Sociol. & Soc. Res.*, 1929, 13, 265-275.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* I: 4715.).

[See also abstracts 2887, 2980, 3040, 3063, 3066, 3072, 3073, 3104, 3160, 3163, 3165, 3176, 3178, 3214, 3232, 3307.]

BIOMETRY AND STATISTICS

3301. Craig, C. C. *An application of Thiele's semi-invariants to the sampling problem.* *Metron*, 1927, 7, 3-74.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3482).

3302. Fisher, R. A. *Moments and product moments of sampling distribution.* *Proc. London Mathematical Soc.*, 1929, 30, 199-238.—(*Soc. Sci. Abst.* II: 3483).

3303. Lahy, J. M. *The measurement of two variables.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1928, 4, 35-38.—This is a discussion of the difficulties which arise when two mutually dependent qualities are measured by the same test. Lahy describes a method by which with regard to speed and accuracy such difficulties may be overcome.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3304. Lauer, A. R. *An empirical study of the effects of grouping data in calculation of R by the Pearson products moment method.* *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1930, 14, 182-189.—An analysis of the factors that affect *r*.—*K. W. Oberlin* (Harvard).

3305. Lincoln, E. A. *The interpretation of correlation coefficients in terms of departure from perfect correlation.* *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 284-285.—A table is given showing the per cent of cases which will vary from perfect correlation by multiples of .5, 1.0, 1.5, and 2.0 sigma. The per cent of cases remaining within the same median deviation (after Otis) of the two distributions, values of *k*, and P.E.'s of estimate are also included.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Arkansas).

3306. Weinberg, D. *Contribution à l'étude de la variabilité des individus.* (Contribution to the study of individual variability.) *J. de psychol.*, 1930, 27, 85-90.—A general discussion of the problems of individual variability and methods of attacking them, together with a review of the literature on the subject.—*N. L. Munn* (Pittsburgh).

MENTAL TESTS

3307. [Anon.] *The use of performance tests of intelligence in vocational guidance.* *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 354-357.—This paper gives a brief account of Report No. 53 of the Industrial Health and Fatigue Board. The statistical analysis of the results obtained from performance tests done by elementary school children throws considerable light on the abilities required for performance tests and upon the value of the tests as measures of intelligence. The tests used were: (1) maze test

(Porteus); (2) cube imitation test (Knox); (3) substitution test (Woodworth and Wells); (4) picture completion test (Healy); (5) formboard test (Dearborn); (6) cube construction test (Gaw).—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

3308. Bösenberg-Beetz, H. *Über den Einfluss des Milieus auf Testleistungen nebst einleitenden Vergleich.* (The influence of surroundings on test performance with an introductory comparison.) Osterwieck a/Hartz: Zickfeldt, 1930. Pp. 70. M. 3.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3309. Brown, A. J. An enquiry into the standardization of the Kohs' block-design test. *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1930, 14, 178-181.—An investigation of the validity of the Kohs test.—*K. W. Oberlin* (Harvard).

3310. Good, T. S. Some experiments with suggestion and association tests in the feeble-minded. *J. Ment. Sci.*, 1930, 76, 43-52.—The ordinary line test for suggestibility given to mental defectives showed that they, like normal subjects, fall into three groups: positively, negatively and non-suggestible. A study of case histories revealed that those who were positively suggestible had been spoiled as children, while the negatively suggestible had been repressed. The sex of the parent who had been the dominating factor in the case determined the sex to which the suggestibility was later directed. Free association tests are useful in the study of the feeble-minded as indications of: (1) the mental level shown by the average number of words associated in groups; (2) repressed material usually of egocentric character revealed by isolated words followed by a pause; (3) the sex of the dominant parent in early life, or the egocentric tendencies, to be deduced from the proportion of male, female and neuter symbols used. The author emphasizes the necessity for a psychological study of mental illnesses stressing causes rather than mechanisms.—*M. A. M. Lee* (Chicago).

3311. Kovarsky, V. *Le rôle de la méthode du profil psychologique dans l'orthopédie psychique.* (The rôle of the psychological profile in orthopsychiatry.) *Ann. méd.-psychol.*, 1930, 88, 142-148.—The author states that a mental weakness is not always more serious than a weak or defective function of vision or hearing. The doctor examines the defective organ and determines whether it can be cured or at least remedied by certain treatments. It is likewise possible to work in a similar manner in the case of a mental weakness. The psychological profile method aids in the analysis of the weak mental functions. The Russian professor Rossolimo proposed it in 1909, but it has never been used extensively. The author has rendered it practical and usable. The

method enables one to dissociate the mental mechanism and to measure most of its component capacities. Various types of attention are measured as well as the will, emotions and different types of memory. The tachistoscope measures the visual apprehension and finally the power of judgment is measured. The results are represented by a graph which is called the psychological profile. By means of this one can discern at once which are the strong and weak points of the subject. This method is very little affected by amount of education or social status of the individual. In addition to the above points this method brings out the subject's degree of motor coordination.—*H. S. Clapp* (N. Y. C. Children's Court).

3312. Kretschmer, E. *Geniale Menschen.* (People of genius.) Berlin: Springer, 1929. Pp. viii + 253. M. 12.00.—*W. S. Hunter* (Clark).

3313. Steckel, M. L. The restandardization of IQ's of different tests. *J. Educ. Psychol.*, 1930, 21, 278-283.—It is shown that the IQ's of four well known tests—Kuhlmann-Anderson, National, Otis Intermediate and Otis Advanced—are not directly comparable. A total of 10,779 children in grades I-XII are used, and the range of intelligence is essentially that for which each of the tests was constructed. All the groups tested are drawn from the same population. The four tests are restandardized so that they should yield comparable results if any two or three of them are given to the same child, or if the IQ's of children taking different tests are compared. A table for use in equating the IQ's is given.—*J. A. McGeoch* (Arkansas).

3314. Tendler, A. D. A preliminary report on a test for emotional insight. *J. Appl. Psychol.*, 1930, 14, 122-136.—The author presents his method, a questionnaire test for emotions. This brings out the individual differences in the answers to the questions and gives a profile of the emotional status of each individual.—*K. W. Oberlin* (Harvard).

3315. Wynn-Jones, N. Individual differences in mental inertia. *J. Nat. Instit. Indus. Psychol.*, 1929, 4, 282-294.—The meaning of the terms inertia and perseveration are discussed and defined. The importance of these factors from the point of view of the vocational aptitudes of the individual is considered. A description is given of a series of tests of ideational, motor, and sensory inertia, and the results obtained from their application are examined.—*M. D. Smith* (Cambridge, England).

[See also abstracts 2903, 2940, 3105, 3175, 3273, 3282.]

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